Daily Richmond Whig

VOLUME 69. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1863. NUMBER 84.

RICHMOND WHIG.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CONFEDERATE STATES P. O. DEPARTMENT, Richmond, December 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p m of March 31, 1863, for conveying the Mails of the Confederate States for four years, commencing July 1, 1863, and ending June 30, 1867, in the State of

VIRGINIA,

on the Routes and by the Schedules of Departures and Arrivals herein specified.

DECISIONS ANNOUNCED BY APRIL 30, 1863.

[☞ Bidders should examine carefully the Laws and Instructions annexed, and especially the latter part of section 19.]

Route 2400. (4104.)
From Acoakeek, by Stafford c. h., Garrisonville, and [illegible] Store, to Lansdowne, [illegible] miles and back [illegible]
Leave Acoakeek Mon. and Tues. at 12 m. Arrive at Lansdowne same days by 6.30 p m.
Leave Lansdown Mon. and Thur. at 7.30 a m. Arrive at Acoakeek same days by 11 a m.

Route 2401. (4105.)
From Fredericksburg, by Chancellorsville, Mattapony, Oakwoods, Verdiersville and Unionville, to Orange c h, 35 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Fredericksburg Mon. and Thur. at 8 a m. Arrive at Orange c h same days by 8 p m.
Leave Orange c h Tues. and Fri. at 6 a m. Arrive at Fredericksburg same days by 4 p m.

Route 2402. (4106.)
From Fredericksburg to Falmouth, 1½ mile and back, daily, except Sunday.
Leave Fredericksburg daily, except Sun, at 2 p m. Arrive at Falmouth same days by 2.30 p m.
Leave Falmouth daily, except Sun., at 9 a m. Arrive at Fredericksburg same days by 9.30 a m.

Route 2403. (4107.)
From Fredericksburg, by Spotsylvania c h, Clover Green, Andrews', Lewis' Store and Harris', to Fredericksball, 43 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Fredericksburg Wed. and Sat. at 12 m. Arrive at Fredericksball next days by 11.30 a m.
Leave Fredericksball Tues. and Fri. at 12 m. Arrive at Fredericksburg next days by 11.30 a m.

Route 2404. (4109.)
From Fredericksburg, by Comoro, King George c h, Edge Hill, Oak Grove, Banesville, Montross and Morning Grove, to Warsaw, 70 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Fredericksburg Mon., Wed. and Friday at 12 m. Arrive at Warsaw next days by 4 p m.
Leave Warsaw Mon., Wed. and Fri. at 9 a m. Arrive at Fredericksburg next days by 1 p m.

Route 2405. (4110.)
From Fredericksburg, by Moss Neck, Port Royal, Loretto, Lloyd's and Mount Landing to Tappahannock, 55½ miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Fredericksburg Mon., Wed. and Friday at 5 a m. Arrive at Tappahannock same days by 8 p m.
Leave Tappahannock Tues., Thurs. and Saturday at 3 a m. Arrive at Fredericksburg same days by 6 p m.

Route 2406. (4112.)
From Todd's, by Oakwoods, to Locust Grove, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Todd's Tues. at 7 a m. Arrive at Locust Grove same day by 12 m.
Leave Locust Grove Tues. at 0.30 p m. Arrive at Todd's same day by 6 p m.

Route 2407. (4113.)
From Falmouth to Hartwood, 7½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Falmouth Tues. at 3.30 p m. Arrive at Hartwood same day by 5.30 p m.
Leave Hartwood Tues. at 1 p m. Arrive at Falmouth same day by 3 p m.

Route 2408. (4114.)
From Warsaw, by Oldham's Cross Roads, Union Village, Lottsburg, Heathsville and Wicomico Church, to Kilmarnock, 49 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Warsaw Wed. and Sat. at 5 a m. Arrive at Kilmarnock same days by 7 p m.
Leave Kilmarnock Mon. and Thur. at 5 a m. Arrive at Warsaw same days by 7 p m.

Route 2409. (4115.)
From Warsaw, by Durrettsville, Farnham, Litwalton, Lively Oaks and Lancaster c h., to Kilmarnock, 34 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Warsaw Tues. and Sat. at 11 a m. Arrive at Kilmarnock same days by 6 p m.
Leave Kilmarnock Mon. and Thur. at [illegible] Arrive at [illegible] same days by [illegible] p m.

[illegible] and Hague, to Kinsale and back,
From Warsaw [illegible] Roads, to Warsaw, equal to 19 miles and back, by [illegible]
Leave Warsaw Tuesday and Sat. at 11 a m. Arrive at Kinsale same days by 6 p m.
Leave Kinsale Tues. and Sat. at 6 a m. Arrive at Warsaw same days by 10 a m.

Route 2411. (4121.)
From Guiney's, by Yuppo's, to Thornsburg, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Guiney's Tues. at 0.15 p m. Arrive at Thornsburg same day by 3.15 p m.
Leave Thornsburg Tues. at 8 a m. Arrive at Guiney's same day by 11 a m.

Route 2412. (4122.)
From Milford to Bowling Green, 2½ miles and back, daily, except Sunday.
Schedule of departures and arrivals, connecting closely with the running of the cars—to be arranged by the postmasters.

Route 2413. (4123.)
From Bowling Green, by Trapp, Port Royal, Port Conway and Shiloh, to King George C H, 27 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Bowling Green Mon. Wed and Fri at 1.30 p m. Arrive at Port Royal same days by 6 p m.
Leave Port Royal Tues Thurs and Sat at 5 a m. Arrive at King George c h, same days by 8 a m.
Leave King George c h Tues Thurs and Sat at 8.15 a m. Arrive at Port Royal same days by 11.30 a m.
Leave Port Royal Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 4 a m. Arrive at Bowling Green same days by 8.30 a m.

Route 2414. (4124.)
From Bowling Green, by Sparta and Central Point, to Newtown, 26½ miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bowling Green Tues and Fri at 5 a m. Arrive at Newtown same days by 12 m.
Leave Newtown Tues and Fri at 1 p m. Arrive at Bowling Green same days by 7 p m.

Route 2415. (4125.)
From Bowling Green, by Kirkwood and White Chimney, to Mangohick, 24 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bowling Green Wed. at 4 a m. Arrive at Mangohick same day by 12 m.
Leave Mangohick Wed. at 1 p m. Arrive at Bowling Green same day by 9 p m.

Route 2416. (4126.)
From Richmond, by Old Church, Aylett's, St. Stephen's Church, Fleetwood Academy and Miller's Tavern, to Tappahannock, 51½ miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Richmond Tues. and Fri. at 6 a m. Arrive at Tappahannock same days by 5 p m.
Leave Tappahannock Wed. and Sat. at 4 a m. Arrive at Richmond same days by 3.30 p m.

Route 2417. (4127.)
From Old Church, by Piping Tree (local.) King William c. h., Stevensville, King & Queen c. h., Little Plymouth, Shackelford's, Plainview and Wood's Cross Roads, to Gloucester c. h., 59 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Old Church Tues. and Fri. at 7 a m. Arrive at Stevensville same days by 2 p m.
Leave Stevensville Tues and Fri at 2.10 p m. Arrive at Gloucester c h next days by 10 a m.
Leave Gloucester c h Wed and Sat at 10.30 a m. Arrive at Stevensville same days by 9 p m.
Leave Stevensville Mon and Thurs at 6 a m. Arrive at Old Church same days by 1 p m.

Route 2418. (4128.)
From Tunstall's, by New Kent c h, Slatersville, Barhamsville and Burnt Ordinary, to Williamsburg, 36 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Tunstall's Tues and Fri at 9.30 a m. Arrive at Williamsburg same days by 9 p m.
Leave Williamsburg Wed and Sat at 6 a m. Arrive at Tunstall's same days by 6 p m.

Route 2419. (4130.)
From Richmond by Chickahominy, Auburn Mills, Montpelier, Morris', Alto, Locust Creek, Jackson and Long Creek, to Fredericksball, 58 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Richmond Tues. and Fri. at 6 a m. Arrive at Fredericksball next days by 11 a m.
Leave Fredericksball Wed. and Sat. at 0.15 p m. Arrive at Richmond next days by 8 p m.

Route 2420. (4131.)
From Richmond, by Brin Shades, Coal Hill, Rockville, Johnson's Springs, Parkersville, Gum Spring, Hadensville, Shannon's Hill, Bell's X Roads and Poindexter's Store, to Trevillian's Depot, 67½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Richmond Fri. at 5 a m. Arrive at Trevillian's depot next day by 4 p m.
Leave Trevillian's Depot Saturday at 4.30 p m. Arrive at Poindexter's Store same day by 6 p m.
Leave Poindexter's Store Tuesday at 12 m. Arrive at Trevillian's Depot same day by 2 p m.
Leave Trevillian's Depot Tues at 2.30 p m. Arrive at Poindexter's Store same day by 4.30 p m.
Leave Poindexter's Store Wed. at 10 a m. Arrive at Richmond next day by 10 p m.

Route 2421. (4132.)
From Richmond, by Westham Locks, Dover Mills, Beaver Dam, Goochland c. h., Lock Lomond, Pemberton, Columbia, Bremo Bluff, Seven Islands, Bolling's Landing, Scottsville, Warren, Howardsville, Willow Bank, Hardwicksville, Tye River Warehouse, Greenway, Beat creek, Allen's creek, Stone Wall Mill, Galt's Mills, Mount Athos, Lynchburg, Salt creek, Holcomb's Rock, Big Island, Balcony Falls, Glenwood, Gilmore's Mills and Rocky Point Mills, to Pattonsburg, 197½ miles and back, three times a week.—Beaver Dam, Goochland, c. h., Hardwicksville, Tye River Warehouse, Beat creek and Stone Wall Mills, to be supplied three times a week by side mails.
From 1st May to 31st October.
Leave Richmond Mon Wed and Fri at 6 p m. Arrive at Lynchburg Sun, Wed and Fri by 6 a m.
Leave Lynchburg Mon, Wed, and Fri at 7 a m. Arrive at Pattonsburg same days by 7 p m.
Leave Pattonsburg Mon, Wed and Fri at 6 a m. Arrive at Lynchburg same days by 6 p m.
Leave Lynchburg Mon, Wed and Fri at 8 p m. Arrive at Richmond Sun, Wed and Fri by 8 a m.
From 1st November to 30th April.
Leave Richmond Mon, Wed and Fri at 6 a m. Arrive at Lynchburg next days by 8 p m.
Leave Lynchburg Mon, Wed and Fri at 7 a m. Arrive at Pattonsburg same days by 7 p m.
Leave Pattonsburg Tues, Thurs and Sat at 7 a m. Arrive at Lynchburg same days by 7 p m.
Leave Lynchburg Mon, Wed and Fri at 8 a m. Arrive at Richmond next days by 8 p m.

Route 2422. (4133.)
From St. Stephen's Church, by Brulington and Walkerton, to Stevensville, 16 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave St. Stephen's Church Wed and Sat at 2.10 p m. Arrive at Stevensville same days by 7 p m.
Leave Stevensville Tues and Fri at 2.15 p m. Arrive at St. Stephen's Church same days by 7 p m.

Route 2423. (4134.)
From Bestland to Miller's Tavern, 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bestland Tues and Fri at 10 a m. Arrive at Miller's Tavern same days by 12 m.
Leave Miller's Tavern Tues. and Fri., on arrival of the mail from Richmond, say at 2 p m. Arrive at Bestland same days by 4 p m.

Route 2424. (4135.)
From Tappahannock to Warsaw, 3 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Tappahannock Tues. and Fri. at 1 p m. Arrive at Warsaw same days by [illegible] p m.
Leave Warsaw Tues. and Fri. at 1 p m. Arrive at Tappahannock same days by [illegible] p m.

Route 2425. (4136.)
From Tappahannock, by Dunnsville, Centre Cross, Montague's, Jamaica, Church View, Urbanna, Saluda, Glenn's and Upton, to Gloucester c h., 60 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Tappahannock Wed. and Sat., after arrival of mail from Richmond and Fredericksburg, say at 1 a m. Arrive at Gloucester c h. Mon. and Thurs. by 10 a m.
Leave Gloucester c h., Mon. and [illegible]

Route 2426. (4137.)
From Saluda, by Locust Hill and Free Shades, to Sandy Bottom, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Saluda Wed. at 2 p m. Arrive at Sandy Bottom same day by 7 p m.
Leave Sandy Bottom Wed. at 7 a m. Arrive at Saluda same day by 12 m.

Route 2427. (4138.)
From Lanesville to King William c h, 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Lanesville Wed. and Satur. at 4 p m. Arrive at King William c h, same days by 6 p m.
Leave King William c h Tues and Fri at 2.15 p m. Arrive at Lanesville same days by 4.15 p m.

Route 2428. (4140.)
From New Kent c h to Charles City c h, 15½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave New Kent c h Sat at 2 p m. Arrive at Charles City c h same day by 7 p m.
Leave Charles City c h Sat at 8 a m. Arrive at New Kent c h same day by 1 p m.

Route 2429. (4141.)
From Charles City c h to Apperson's, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Charles City c h Fri at 1 p m. Arrive at Apperson's same day by 5 p m.
Leave Apperson's Fri at 6 p m. Arrive at Charles City c h next day by 8 a m.

Route 2430. (4142.)
From Wilcox's Wharf to Charles City c h, 4 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Wilcox's Wharf Mon and Thurs at 11 a m. Arrive at Charles City c h same days by 12 m.
Leave Charles City c h Mon and Thurs at 8 a m. Arrive at Wilcox's Wharf same days by 9 a m.

Route 2431. (4144.)
From Williamsburg, by Grove Landing, to Yorktown, 16 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Williamsburg Mon, Wednes and Fri at 8 a m. Arrive at Yorktown same days by 1 p m.
Leave Yorktown Mon, Wednes and Fri at 2 p m. Arrive at Williamsburg same days by 7 p m.

Route 2432. (4145.)
From Yorktown, by Hayes' Store, Hickory Fork, Gloucester c h., North End and Gibbs' Creek, to Matthews c. h., 43½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Yorktown Thurs. and Satur. at 6 a m. Arrive at Matthews c h. same days by 5 p m.
Leave Matthews c h., Thurs. and Satur. at 6 a m. Arrive at Yorktown same days by 5 p m.

Route 2433. (4146.)
From Yorktown to Warwick c h, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Yorktown Thurs. at 7 a m. Arrive at Warwick c h., same day by 11 a m.
Leave Warwick c h., Thurs. at 12 m. Arrive at Yorktown same day by 4 p m.

Route 2434. (4169 A.)
From Petersburg, by Prince George c h., Garysville, Brandon Church and Cabin Point to Surry c. h., 40 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Petersburg Mon., Wed. and Fri. at 6 a m. Arrive at Surry c h. the same days by 6 p m.
Leave Surry c h. Tues., Thurs. and Satur. at 6 a m. Arrive at Petersburg same days by 6 p m.

Route 2435. (4169 B.)
From Suffolk by Chuckatuck, Smithfield, Burwell's Bay and Bacon's Castle, to Surry c h., 49 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Suffolk Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 6 a m. Arrive at Surry c h. same days by 6 p m.
Leave Surry c h., Tues., Thurs. and Saturday [illegible]

From Petersburg, by Templeton, Hawkinsville, Littleton, Farmer's Grove and Assamoosick, to Jerusalem, 46 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Petersburg Tues and Fri at 7 a m. Arrive at Jerusalem same days by 9 p m.
Leave Jerusalem Wednes and Satur at 7 a m. Arrive at Petersburg same days by 9 p m.

Route 2437. (4171.)
From Petersburg, by Dinwiddie c h, Bothwick, San Marino, [illegible] and Burntville, to Lawrenceville, 49 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Petersburg Mon and Thurs at 7 a m. Arrive at Lawrenceville same days by 7 p m.
Leave Lawrenceville Tues and Fri at 5 a m. Arrive at Petersburg same days by 5 p m.

Route 2438. (4172.)
From Baileysburg, by Wakefield Station, Green Level, Berlin and Vicksville, to Jerusalem, 36 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Baileysburg Tues and Fri at 12 m. Arrive at Jerusalem next days by 12 m.
Leave Jerusalem Wednes and Satur at 1 p m. Arrive at Baileysburg next days by 1 p m.

Route 2439. (4173.)
From Zuni Station, by Isle of Wight c h, to Smithfield, 15 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Zuni Station Mon, Wednes and Fri at 3.15 p m. Arrive at Smithfield same days by 7.15 p m.
Leave Smithfield Mon, Wednes and Fri at 6 a m, Arrive at Zuni Station same days by 8.30 a m.

Route 2440. (4174.)
From Stony Creek Warehouse, by Parkham's Store and Coman's Well, to Sussex c h., 16 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Stony Creek Warehouse Wed and Sat at 10 a m. Arrive at Sussex c h same days by 2 p m.
Leave Sussex c h Wed and Sat at 3 p m. Arrive at Stony Creek Warehouse same days by 7 p m.

Route 2441. (4175.)
From Jarratt's, by Poplar Mount, to Smoky Ordinary, 18 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Jarratt's Wed and Sat at 1 p m. Arrive at Smoky Ordinary same days by 7 p m.
Leave Smoky Ordinary Wed and Sat at 6 a m. Arrive at Jarratt's same days by 12 m.

Route 2442. (4177.)
From Franklin Depot, by Nottoway Chapel, Jerusalem, Pond's Shop, Drewryville and Green Plain, to Hicksford, 46 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Franklin Depot Mon at 5 a m. Arrive at Hicksford next day by 12 m.
Leave Hicksford Tues at 1 p m. Arrive at Franklin Depot next day by 8 p m.

Route 2443. (4177 A.)
From Hicksford, by Pleasant Shade, to Lawrenceville, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Hicksford Tues, Thur and Sat at 9.30 a m. Arrive at Lawrenceville same days by 3 p m.
Leave Lawrenceville Mon, Wed and Fri at 7 a m. Arrive at Hicksford same days by 1 p m.

Route 2444. (4178.)
From Dinwiddie c h to Goodwinville, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Dinwiddie c h Wed. at 12 m. Arrive at Goodwinville same day at 4 p m.
Leave Goodwinville Wed. at 8 a m. Arrive at Dinwiddie c h same by 12 m.

Route 2445. (4179.)
From Lawrenceville, by Diamond Grove and White Plains, to Gholsonville, 34 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lawrenceville Wed. at 8 a m. Arrive at Gholsonville same day by 4 p m.
Leave Gholsonville Thurs. at 8 a m. Arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 p m.

Route 2446. (4179.)
From Summit, N C, to Benton, Va, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Summit, N C, Wed. at 8 a m. Arrive at Benton same day by 10 a m.
Leave Benton Wed at 4 p m. Arrive at Summit, N C, same day by 6 p m.

Route 2447. (4179.)
From Ryland's Depot, by Pleasant Oaks and Powellton, to Gholsonville, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ryland's Depot Mon. at 6 a m. Arrive at Gholsonville same day by 11 a m.
Leave Gholsonville Mon. at 1 p m. Arrive at Ryland's Depot same day by 6 p m.

Route 2448. (4180.)
From Lawrenceville, by Lewisville, Porksville, South Hill, Lombardy Grove, Union Level and Stony Cross, to Boydton, 85 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Lawrenceville Tues and Sat at 6 a m. Arrive at Boydton same days by 6 p m.
Leave Boydton Mon and Fri at 6 a m. Arrive at Lawrenceville same days by 6 p m.

Route 2449. (4181.)
From Porksville, by Cabbage Farm, Farmer's Store, Marengo, Joyceville and Crichton's Store, to Porksville, equal to 21 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Porksville Mon at 7 a m. Arrive at Porksville same day by 7 p m.

Route 2450. (4185.)
From Wilson's Depot to Orlnea, 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Wilson's Depot Mon and Thur at 7.30 a m. Arrive at Orlnea same days by 9.30 a m.
Leave Orlnea Mon and Thur at 11 a m. Arrive at Wilson's Depot same days by 1 p m.

Route 2451. (4186.)
From Black's and White's, by Forkland, Jonesboro', Kennedy's, Edmond's, Loch Leven, Brickland, Non Intervention and Columbian Grove, to Whittle's Mills, 60½ miles and back twice a week.
Leave Black's and White's Mon and Thur at 9 a m. Arrive at Whittle's Mills next days by 9 a m.
Leave Whittle's Mills Tues and Fri at 10 a m. Arrive at Black's and White's next days by 10 a m.

Route 2452. (4187.)
From Black's and White's, by McFarland, Wattsboro' and Barry's Bridge, to Drapersville, 34 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Black's and White's Wed and Sat at 8.30 a m. Arrive at Drapersville same days by 6.30 p m.
Leave Drapersville Tues and Fri at 6 a m. Arrive at Black's and White's same days by 4 p m.

Route 2453. (4188.)
From Farmville, by Ca Ira, Cumberland c h, Oak Forest and Cartersville, to Pemberton 65 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Farmville Mon., Wed. and Fri. at 6 a m. Arrive at Pemberton same days by 6 p m.
Leave Pemberton Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 6 a m. Arrive at Farmville same days by 9 p m.

Route 2454. (4189.)
From Farmville, by Curdsville and Gary's Store, to Buckingham c h, 24 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Farmville Tues, Thurs. and Sat. at 1.30 p m. Arrive at Buckingham c h same days by 7 p m.
Leave Buckingham c h Mon., Wed. and Fri. at 12 m. Arrive at Farmville same days by 6 p m.

Route 2455. (4190.)
From Farmville, by Prince Edward c h, to Hampden Sidney College, 9 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Farmville daily, except Sunday, at 11.30 a m. Arrive at Hampden Sidney College same days by 2.30 p m.
Leave Hampden Sidney College daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m. Arrive at Farmville same days by 8 a m.

Route 2456. (4191.)
From Pamplin's Depot, by Rough Creek and Harvey's Store, to Rolling Hill, 24 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pamplin's Depot Tues at 1 p m. Arrive at Rolling Hill same day by 6 p m.
Leave Rolling Hill Tues at [illegible]

Route 2457. (4192.)
From Pamplin's Depot, by Walker's Church, to New Store, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pamplin's Depot Tues at 11 a m. Arrive at New Store same day by 4 p m.
Leave New Store Tues at 5 a m. Arrive at Pamplin's Depot same day by 10 a m.

Route 2458. (4193.)
From Nebraska, by Oakville and Tower Hill, to Bent Creek, 15½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Nebraska Tues at 12 m. Arrive at Bent Creek same day by 7 p m.
Leave Bent Creek Tues at 6 a m. Arrive at Nebraska same day by 11 a m.

Route 2459. (4194.)
From Nebraska to Appomattox c h, 9½ miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Nebraska Mon, Wed and Fri at 1 p m. Arrive at Appomattox c h same days by 3 p m.
Leave Appomattox c h Mon, Wed and Fri at 11 a m. Arrive at Nebraska same days by 12 m.

Route 2460. (4195.)
From Red House, by Spout Spring, Reedy Spring, Spring Mills, Nowlin's Store, Morris Church and Hat Creek, to Red House, equal to 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Red House Tues at 4 a m. Arrive at Red House same day by 8 p m.

Route 2461. (4198.)
From Hallsboro', by Sublett's Tavern, Fine Creek Mills and Jefferson, to Belnead Mills, 25 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Hallsboro' Tues, Thurs and Sat at 1 p m. Arrive at Belnead Mills same days by 8 p m.
Leave Belnead Mills Tues, Thurs and Sat at 5 a m. Arrive at Hallsboro' same days by 12 m.

Route 2462. (4199.)
From Genito, by Powhatan c h, Macon, Ballsville and Sunny Side, to Cumberland c h, 36 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Genito Mon, Wed and Fri at 8 a m. Arrive at Cumberland c h same days by 6.30 p m.
Leave Cumberland c h Tues, Thurs and Sat at 9.30 a m. Arrive at Genito same days by 2 p m.

Route 2463. (4201.)
From Matoax, by Sale Quarter, to Winterpock, 12 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Matoax Tues, Thurs and Sat at 10 a m. Arrive at Winterpock same days by 2 p m.
Leave Winterpock Tues, Thurs and Sat at 6 a m. Arrive at Matoax same days by 9.30 a m.

Route 2464. (4202.)
From Matoax, by Lodore and Morven, to Painesville, 19 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Matoax Tues and Friday, after arrival of Richmond mail, say at 7.30 a m. Arrive at Painesville same days by 1.30 p m.
Leave Painesville Tues and Fri at 2 p m. Arrive at Matoax same days by 8 p m.

Route 2465. (4203.)
From Amelia c h, by Finney's Mills, to Mannboro', 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Amelia c h Wed and Sat at 8.30 a m. Arrive at Mannboro' same days by 2.30 p m.
Leave Mannboro' Wed and Sat at 3 p m Arrive at Amelia c h same days by 9 p m.

Route 2466. (4204.)
From Jetersville, by Deatonsville and Rodolphi (local,) to Stony Point Mills, 16 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Jetersville Mon and Thurs at 11 a m. Arrive at Stony Point Mills same days by 5 p m.
Leave Stony Point Mills Mon and Thurs at 5 a m. Arrive at Jetersville same days by 9 a m.

Route 2467. (4205.)
From Burkeville to Jeffrey's Store, 7 miles [illegible]
Leave Jeffrey's Store Tues and Fri at 7.30 a m. Arrive at Burkeville same days by 9.30 p m.

Route 2468. (4206.)
From Moore's Ordinary, by Laurel Hill, Tuscklah, New Plymouth, Lunenburg c h, and Rehoboth, to Yatesville, 32½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Moore's Ordinary Tues at 11.30 a m. Arrive at Yatesville same day by 5.30 p m.
Leave Yatesville Wed at 6 a m. Arrive at Moore's Ordinary same day by 4 p m.

Route 2469. (4207.)
From Moore's Ordinary, by Double Bridge, Pleasant Grove and Haleysburg, to Plantersville, 21 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Moore's Ordinary Tues at 11.30 a m. Arrive at Plantersville same day by 4 p m.
Leave Plantersville Tues at 4.30 p m. Arrive at Moore's Ordinary same day by 9 p m.

Route 2470. (4208.)
From Keysville, by County Line Cross Roads, to Darlington Heights, 20½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Keysville Tues at 1 p m. Arrive at Darlington Heights same day by 7 p m.
Leave Darlington Heights Tues at 6 a m. Arrive at Keysville same day by 12 m.

Route 2471. (4209.)
From Keysville, by Dupree's Old Store, to Christiansville, 22½ miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Keysville Mon and Thurs at 12 m. Arrive at Christiansville same days by 6 p m.
Leave Christiansville Tues and Fri at 5.30 a m. Arrive at Keysville same days by 11.30 a m.

Route 2472. (4210.)
From Clarksville, by Randolph Macon College, to Boydton, 11 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Clarksville Tues, Thurs and Sat at 3.30 p m. Arrive at Boydton same days by 6.30 p m.
Leave Boydton Tues, Thurs and Sat at 4.30 a m. Arrive at Clarksville same day by 7.30 a m.

Route 2473. (4211.)
From Drake's Branch to Charlotte c h, 5 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Drake's Branch daily, except Sun, at 10.30 a m. Arrive at Charlotte c h same day by 12 m.
Leave Charlotte c h daily, except Sun, at 8 a m. Arrive at Drake's Branch same days by 9.30 a m.

Route 2474. (4213.)
From Mossing Ford, by Aspen Wall, to Cole's Ferry, 19 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Mossing Ford Mon and Thurs at 1.45 p m. Arrive at Cole's Ferry same days by 8 p m.
Leave Cole's Ferry Mon and Thurs at 6.45 a m. Arrive at Mossing Ford same days by 0.30 p m.

Route 2475. (4215.)
From Roanoke Depot, by Wyliesburg, Red Oak Grove and Oakley, to Clarksville, 35 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Roanoke Depot Tuesday and Friday at 1.30 p m. Arrive at Clarksville next days by 8 a m.
Leave Clarksville Wednes and Satur at 8.15 a m. Arrive at Roanoke depot same days by 5 p m.

Route 2476. (4216.)
From Wyliesburg, by Otter Hill, Medon, Gregory's Store and Thomas Gregory's, to Boydton, 39 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Wyliesburg Wednes at 7 a m. Arrive at Boydton same day by 5 p m.
Leave Boydton Thursday at 7 a m. Arrive at [illegible]

Route 2477. (4217.)
From Clarksville, by White House, Hyco Falls, Omega and Hyco, to South Boston Depot, 33 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Clarksville Wednes and Satur, after arrival of cars, say at 3.30 p m. Arrive at South Boston Depot next days by 8.30 p m.
Leave South Boston Depot Tues and Fri, on arrival of Richmond mail, say at 12 m. Arrive at Clarksville next days by 10 m.

Route 2478. (4218.)
From White House, by Red Bank, to Blue Wing (N C), 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave White House Wednes at 5 p m. Arrive at Blue Wing same day by 9 p m.
Leave Blue Wing Wednes at 12 m. Arrive at White House same day by 4 p m.

Route 2479. (4219.)
From Clover Depot, by Mount Laurel, Providence, Whitesville and Barksdale, to Republican Grove, by Barksdale, Whitesville and Mount Laurel, to Clover Depot, 28 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Clover Depot Tues and Fri after the arrival of the mail from Richmond. Arrive at Republican Grove same days by 7.30 p m.
Leave Republican Grove Tues and Fri at 7.30 a m. Arrive at Clover Depot same days by 12 m.

Route 2480. (4220.)
From South Boston Depot to Halifax c h, 6 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave South Boston Depot daily, except Sun, at 12 m. Arrive at Halifax c h same days by 1.30 p m.
Leave Halifax c h daily, except Sun, at 6.30 a m. Arrive at South Boston Depot same days by 8 a m.

Route 2481. (4221.)
From New's Ferry, by Vernon Hill, Henry's Mills, Aspen Grove, Peytonsburg, Riceville and Mount Airy, to Chalk Level, 40 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave New's Ferry Tues and Fri at 2.30 p m. Ar've at Chalk Level next days by 3.30 p m.
Leave Chalk Level Wednes and Sat at 4.30 p m. Ar've at New's Ferry next days by 4.30 p m.

Route 2482. (4222.)
From New's Ferry, by Bloomsburg and Mount Carmel, to Cunningham's Store (N C), 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave New's Ferry Wednes at 2.30 p m. Ar've at Cunningham's Store same day by 7 p m.
Leave Cunningham's Store Wednes at 9 a m. Ar've at New's Ferry same day by 2 p m.

Route 2483. (4223.)
From Whitlock, by Brooklyn, to Laurel Grove, 9 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Whitlock Tues and Fri at 1 p m. Ar've at Laurel Grove same day by 4 p m.
Leave Laurel Grove Tues and Fri at 9 a m. Ar've at Whitlock same days by 12 m.

Route 2484. (4224.)
From Danville, by Cartersburg, to Pittsylvania c h, 20 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Danville Mon, Wednes and Fri at 4 p m. Ar've at Pittsylvania c h same day by 10 p m.
Leave Pittsylvania c h Mon, Wednes and Fri at 7 a m. Ar've at Danville same days by 1 p m.
Proposals are invited for six times a week.

Route 2485. (4225.)
From Pittsylvania c h to Spring Garden, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pittsylvania c h Wednes at 10.45 a m. Ar've at Spring Garden same day by 1 p m.
Leave Spring Garden Wednes at 8 a m. Ar've at Pittsylvania c h same day by 10.15 a m.

Route 2486. (4226.)
From Pittsylvania c h, by Berger's Store and Sandy Level, to Union Hall, 33 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pittsylvania c h Thurs at 5 a m. Ar've at Union Hall same day by 6 p m.
Leave Union Hall Wednes at 5 a m. Arrive at Pittsylvania c h same day by 6 p m.

Route 2487. (4227.)
From Danville, by Hawthorn, Bachelor's Hall, Brown's Shop, Axton and Irisburg, to Martinsville, 31 miles and back, three times a week, and from Axton, by Cascade, Leaksville (N C), [illegible] Falls and Elm Grove, to Madison, 23 miles and back, twice [illegible]
[illegible] Danville same days by 1 p m.
Leave Axton, Wednes and Satur, on arrival of the Danville mail, say at 6.30 p m. Arrive at Madison same days by 8.30 p m.
Leave Madison Sun and Thurs at 6 a m. Ar've at Axton same days by 2 p m, or in time to connect with the mail for Danville.

Route 2488. (4228.)
From Danville, by Pleasant Gap, Whitmell, Swansonville, Calland's, Museville, Dickinson's, Glade Hill and Sontag, to Rocky Mount, 67 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Danville, Tues and Fri, immediately after the arrival of the cars from Richmond, say at 4.30 p m. Arrive at Rocky Mount next days by 8 p m.
Leave Rocky Mount Mon and Thur at 6 a m. Arrive at Danville next days by 12 m.

Route 2489. (4229.)
From Swansonville, by Sandy River and Leatherwood's Store, to Martinsville, 26 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Swansonville Fri at 7 a m. Arrive at Martinsville same day by 5 p m.
Leave Martinsville Thur at 8 a m. Arrive at Swansonville same day by 6 p m.

Route 2490. (4231.)
From Martinsville, by Horse Pasture and Penn's Store, to Patrick c h., 23 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Martinsville Sun and Thur at 7 a m. Arrive at Patrick c h same days by 6 p m.
Leave Patrick c h Wed and Sat at 7 a m. Arrive at Martinsville same days by 6 p m.

Route 2491. (4232.)
From Martinsville, by Traylorsville, County Line Mills, Mayo Forge and Spabrook Station, to Patrick c h., 31 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Martinsville Sun and Thur at 7 a m. Arrive at Patrick c h same days by 6 p m.
Leave Patrick c h Wed and Sat at 7 a m. Arrive at Martinsville same days by 6 p m.

Route 2492. (4233.)
From Traylorsville, by Prunty's and Union Furnace, to Elamsville, 19 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Traylorsville Monday at 6 a m. Arrive at Elamsville same day by 11 a m.
Leave Elamsville Mon at 1 p m. Arrive at Traylorsville same day by 6 p m.

Route 2493. (4234.)
From Martinsville, by Ounville, to Prillaman's, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Martinsville Mon at 0.30 p m. Arrive at Prillaman's same day by 7.30 p m.
Leave Prillaman's Mon at 5 a m. Arrive at Martinsville same day by 12 m.

Route 2494. (4235.)
From Horse Pasture, by North Mayo and Clarksbury (N. C.), to Groganville, 20 miles and back once a week.
Leave Horse Pasture Sun at 10 a m. Arrive at Groganville same day by 3 p m.
Leave Groganville Sun at 4 p m. Arrive at Horse Pasture same day by 9 p m.

Route 2495. (4237.)
From Patrick c h, by Meadows of Dan, Laurel Forks and Gladesboro', to Hillsville, 43 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Patrick c h Fri at 6 a m. Arrive at Hillsville same day by 8 p m.
Leave Hillsville Sat at 6 a m. Arrive at Patrick c h same day by 8 p m.

Route 2496. (4238.)
From Patrick c h, by Elamsville, Rock Castle and Tuggle's Gap, to Floyd c h., 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Patrick c h Wed at 6 a m. Arrive at Floyd c h same day by 5 p m.
Leave Floyd c h Thur at 6 a m. Arrive at Patrick c h same day by 5 p m.

[illegible] Sandy Plains and Ararat, to Mount Airy (N. C.), 33 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Patrick c h Sat at 6 a m. Arrive at Mount Airy (N. C.), same day by 5 p m.
Leave Mount Airy Sun at 6 a m. Arrive at Patrick c h same day by 5 p m.

Route 2498. (4247.)
From Middleburg to Upperville, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Middleburg Sun, Wed and Fri at 8 a m. Arrive at Upperville same days by 11 a m.
Leave Upperville Sun, Wed and Fri at 1 p m. Arrive at Middleburg same days by 5 p m.

Route 2499. (4251.)
From Strasburg, by Tom's Brook, Woodstock and Edinburg, to Mount Jackson, 36 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Strasburg daily, except Sun, at 10 a m. Arrive at Mount Jackson same days by 6 p m.
Leave Mount Jackson daily, except Sun, at 10 a m. Arrive at Strasburg same days by 6 p m.

Route 2500. (4252.)
From Bristoe Station to Brentsville, 3 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Bristoe Station daily, except Sun, at 1.45 p m. Arrive at Brentsville same days by 2.45 p m.
Leave Brentsville daily, except Sun, at 3 p m. Arrive at Bristoe Station same days by 4 p m.

Route 2501. (4253.)
From Brentsville, by Independent Hill, to Bellfair Mills, 11½ miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Brentsville Wed and Sat at 0.30 p m. Arrive at Bellfair Mills same days by 4 p m.
Leave Bellfair Mills Wed and Sat at 8 a m. Arrive at Brentsville same days by 11.45 a m.

Route 2502. (4254.)
From Catlett, by Bristersburg and Elk Run, to Somerville, 12 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Catlett Mon and Thur at 9 a m. Arrive at Somerville same days by 1 p m.
Leave Somerville Mon and Thur at 1.30 p m. Arrive at Catlett same days by 6 p m.

Route 2503. (4255.)
From Catlett, by St. Stephen's, to Auburn, 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Catlett Mon and Thur at 0.30 p m. Arrive at Auburn same days by 2.30 p m.
Leave Auburn Mon and Thur at 10.15 a m. Arrive at Catlett same days by 12 m.

Route 2504. (4256.)
From Warrenton, by Warrenton Springs, Jeffersonton and Oak Shade, to Homeland, 20½ miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Warrenton Mon, Wed and Fri after arrival of the cars, say at 10 a m. Arrive at Homeland same days by 3 p m.
Leave Homeland Mon, Wed and Fri at 4 p m. Arrive at Warrenton same days by 9 p m.

Route 2505. (4257.)
From Warrenton, by Waterloo, Amissville, Gaines' X Roads and Washington, to Sperryville, 31 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Warrenton Mon and Thurs at 10.30 a m, or after the arrival of the cars. Arrive at Sperryville same days by 7 p m.
Leave Sperryville Tues and Fri at 6 a m. Arrive at Warrenton same days by 4.30 p m.

Route 2506. (4258.)
From Waterloo, by Clift's Mills, to Orlean, 8 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Waterloo [illegible] and Thurs at 2.30 p m. Arrive at Orlean same days by 5 p m.
Leave Orlean Mon and Thurs at 11.30 a m. Arrive at Waterloo same days by 2 p m.

Route 2507. (4259.)
From Bealton, by Morrisville, Pine View, Millview and Foxville, to New Brighton, 20½ miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bealton Mon and Thurs at 10 a m. Arrive at New Brighton same days by 3 p m.
Leave New Brighton Tues and Fri at 8 a m. Arrive at Bealton same days by 1 p m.

Route 2508. (4260.)
From Brandy Station to Kellysville, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Brandy Station Wed at 1.45 p m. Arrive at Kellysville same day by 3.30 p m.
Leave Kellysville Wed at 10.30 a m. Arrive at Brandy Station same day by 0.45 p m.

Route 2509. (4261.)
From Culpeper c h., by Eldorado, Homeland, Castleton, Laurel Mills, Beck Mills, Washington, Flint Hill, Sandy Hook and Chester's Gap, to Front Royal, 48 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Culpeper c h. Tues and Fri at 1 p m. Arrive at Front Royal next days by 1 p m.
Leave Front Royal Mon and Thurs at 12 m. Arrive at Culpeper c h. next days by 12 m.

Route 2510. (4262.)
From Culpeper c h., by Griffinsburg, Boston, Slate Mills, Woodville, Sperryville, Pass Run, Luray and Massanutton, to New Market, 56 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Culpeper c h. Tues, Thurs and Satur at 1 p m. Arrive at Sperryville same days by 7 p m, and New Market next days by 12 m.
Leave New Market Mon, Wednes and Fri at 6 a m. Arrive at Culpeper c h. same days by 12 at night.

Route 2511. (4263.)
From Culpeper c h., by Rixeyville, to Oak Shade, 10 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Culpeper c h. Wednes and Satur at 1.30 p m. Arrive at Oak Shade same days by 5 p m.
Leave Oak Shade Wednes and Satur at 9 a m. Arrive at Culpeper c h same days by 0.30 p m.

Route 2512. (4264.)
From Culpeper c h., by Waylandsburg, to Leon, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Culpeper c h., Mon at 1.30 p m. Arrive at Leon same day by 5 p m.
Leave Leon Mon at 8 a m. Arrive at Culpeper c h. same day by 11 a m.

Route 2513. (4265 & 4266.)
From Culpeper c h., by Stevensburg, Shepard's Grove, Germanna and Wilderness, to Chancellorsville, 27 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Culpeper c h. Mon and Thurs at 1.30 p m. Arrive at Chancellorsville next days by 8 a m.
Leave Chancellorsville Tues and Fri at 11 a m. Arrive at Culpeper c h. same days by 6 p m.

Route 2514. (4270.)
From Orange c h. by Madison Mills and Locust Dale to Oak Park, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Orange c h. Mon and Thurs at 2.30 p m. Arrive at Oak Park same days by 6 p m.
Leave Oak Park Mon and Thurs at 7 a m. Arrive at Orange c h. same days by 10.30 a m.

Route 2515. (4271.)
From Gordonsville, by Barboursville and Ruckersville, to Stanardsville, 24 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Gordonsville Mon, Wednes and Fri at 1.30 p m. Arrive at Stanardsville same days by 7.30 p m.
Leave Stanardsville Mon, Wednes and Fri at 4.30 a m. Arrive at Gordonsville same days by 10.30 a m.

Route 2516. (4272.)
From Gordonsville, by Somerset and Rochelle, to Madison c h., 20 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Gordonsville Mon, Wednes and Fri at 12 m. Arrive at Madison c h., same days by 6 p m.
Leave Madison c h., Mon, Wednes and Thurs at 4 a m. Arrive at Gordonsville same days by 9.30 a m.

Route 2517. (4273.)
From Ruckersville, by Dawsonville, to Seville, 7 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ruckersville Tues at 7 a m. Arrive at Seville same day by 9 a m.
Leave Seville Tues at 10 a m. Arrive at Ruckersville same day by 12 m.

Route 2518. (4274.)
From Stanardsville, by [illegible] Conrad's Store, and back, once a week.
Leave Stanardsville Fri at 6 a m. Arrive at Conrad's Store same day by 12 m.
Leave Conrad's Store Fri at 1 p m. Arrive at Stanardsville same day by 6 p m.

Route 2519. (4275.)
From Madison c h., by Criglersville, Graves' mills and Wolftown, to Madison c h., equal to 18½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Madison c h. Wed at 7 a m. Arrive at Madison c h., same day by 6 p m.

Route 2520. (4276.)
From Cobham to Stony Point, 8 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Cobham Mon, Wed and Fri at 11.30 a m. Arrive at Stony Point same days by 2 p m.
Leave Stony Point Mon, Wednes and Fri at 7 a m. Arrive at Cobham same days by 9.30 a m.

Route 2521. (4277.)
From Keswick Depot, by Union mills, Palmyra and Wilmington, to Columbia, 3[illegible] miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Keswick Depot monday, Wed. and Fri. at 1 p m. Arrive at Columbia next days by 11 a m.
Leave Columbia tues, thurs. and sat. at 12 m. Arrive at Keswick Depot next days by 10 a m.

Route 2522. (4278.)
From Columbia to Chapel Hill, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Columbia Saturday at 1 p m. Arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 5 p m.
Leave Chapel Hill Saturday at 8 a m. Arrive at Columbia same day by 12 m.

Route 2523. (4279 A.)
From Columbia, by Dixie and Fork Union, to Central Plains, 15 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Columbia tues, thurs. and Sat. at 8 a m. Arrive at Central Plains same days by 11.30 a m.
Leave Central Plains tues, thurs, and sat. at 11.45 a m. Arrive at Columbia same days by 3 p m.

Route 2524. (4280.)
From Bremo Bluff, by New Canton, Gold Hill, Gravel Hill and Buckingham mine, to Buckingham c. h., 29½ miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Bremo Bluff tues, thurs. and sat. at 2 p m. Arrive at Buckingham c. h. next days by 9 a m.
Leave Buckingham c. h. mon. wed. and fri. at 5 p. m. Arrive at Bremo Bluff next days by 12 m.

Route 2525. (4281.)
From New Canton, by Diana mills, Centenary and Staunton's Precinct, to Well Water, 24 miles and back, once a week.
Leave New Canton thurs. at 12 m. Arrive at Well Water same day by 7 p m.
Leave Well Water thurs. at 4 a m. Arrive at New Canton same day by 11 a m.

Route 2526. (4282.)
From Buckingham c. h., by Mount Vinco and Glenmore, to Howardsville, 16½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Buckingham c. h. mon. at 1 p m. Arrive at Howardsville same day by 6 p m.
Leave Howardsville mon. at 7 a m. Arrive at Buckingham c. h. same day by 12 m.

Route 2527. (4284.)
From Charlottesville, by Carter's Bridge to Scottsville, 21 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Charlottesville mon. wed. and fri. at 3 p m. Arrive at Scottsville same days by 9 p m.
Leave Scottsville mon. wed. and fri. at 7 a m. Arrive at Charlottesville same days by 1 p m.

Route 2528. (4285.)
From Charlottesville, by Hydraulic mills, Earleysville and Free Union, to Millington, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millington sat. at 4 a m. Arrive at Charlottesville same day by 11 a m.

Route 2529. (4287.)
From Nelson Station to Lovingston, 4 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Nelson Station mon. wed. and fri. at 2.30 p m. Arrive at Lovingston same days by 3.30 p m.
Leave Lovingston mon, wed and fri at 6 a m. Arrive at Nelson Station same days by 7 a m.

Route 2530. (4288.)
From Arrington, by Massie's mills, to Tye River mills, 16 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Arrington mon and thurs at 6 a m. Arrive at Tye river mills same days by 10 a m.
Leave Tye river mills mon and thurs at 2 p m. Arrive at Arrington same days by 6 p m.

Route 2531. (4289.)
From New Glasgow, by Rose mills, to Lowesville, [illegible] miles and back, twice a week.
Leave New Glasgow mon and thurs at 8 a m. Arrive at Lowesville same days by 11 a m.
Leave Lowesville mon and thurs at 3 p m. Arrive at Rose mills same days by 6 p m.

Route 2532. (4290.)
From Lynchburg, by Salt Creek and Buford's Summit, to Pedlar's Mills, 17 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lynchburg mon at 3 p m. Arrive at Pedlar's mills same day by 7 p m.
Leave Pedlar's mills mon at 7 a m. Arrive at Lynchburg same day by 12 m.

Route 2533. (4292.)
From Lynchburg, by Campbell c. h., Yellow Branch, Castle Craig, Ward's Bridge, Hill Grove and Chalk Level, to Pittsylvania c. h., 56 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Lynchburg mon, wed and fri at 4 a m. Arrive at Campbell c. h., same days by 7.30 a m.
Leave Campbell c. h., mon, wed and fri at 4 a m. Arrive at Pittsylvania c. h., same days by 5 p m.
Leave Pittsylvania c. h. tue, thurs and sat at 8 a m. Arrive at Campbell c. h., same days by 3 p m.
Leave Campbell c. h. tues, thurs and sat at 3.30 p m. Arrive at Lynchburg same days by 7 p m.

Route 2534. (4294 A.)
From Campbell c. h., by Mount Zion, Pigeon Run, Marysville and Green Hill, to Brookneal, 34 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Campbell c. h. mon and fri at 5 a m. Arrive at Brookneal same days by 6 p m.
Leave Brookneal tues and sat at 6 a m. Arrive at Campbell c. h. same days by 3.30 p m.

Route 2535. (4294 B.)
From Meadville to Halifax c h, 8 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Meadville mon and thurs at 0.30 p m. Arrive at Halifax c h same days by 3 p m.
Leave Halifax c h mon and thurs at 3.15 p m. Arrive at Meadville same days by 5.30 p m.

Route 2536. (4295.)
From Yellow Branch, by Arnoldton, to Leesville, 20 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Yellow Branch mon and fri at 9 a m. Arrive at Leesville same days by 2 p m.
Leave Leesville mon and fri at 3 p m. Arrive at Yellow Branch same days by 8 p m.

Route 2537. (4296.)
From Big Island, by Hecker's Bottom and [illegible] mills, to Buffalo Springs, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Big Island Mon. at 1 p m. Arrive at Buffalo Springs same day by 6 p m.
Leave Buffalo Springs Monday at 6 a m. Arrive at Big Island same day by 11 a m.

Route 2538. (4297.)
From Forest Depot, by New London, to Loving Creek, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Forrest Depot Mon. at 2.30 p m. Arrive at Loving creek same day by 4.30 p m.
Leave Loving creek Mon. at 10 a m. Arrive at Forrest Depot same day by 12 m.

Route 2539. (4300.)
From Liberty, by Davis' Store, to Charlemont, 24 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Wed. at 10.30 a m. Arrive at Charlemont same day by 4.30 p m.
Leave Charlemont Wed. at 4 a m. Arrive at Liberty same day by 10 a m.

Route 2540. (4301.)
From Liberty, by Bunker's Hill, Davis' mills, Hendricks' Store, Hale's Ford, Taylor's Store and Villa, to Rocky Mount, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Fri. at 7 a m. Arrive at Rocky Mount next day by 12 m.
Leave Rocky Mount Sat. at 1 p m. Arrive at Liberty next day by 6 p m.

Route 2541. (4302.)
From Liberty, by Hureh, Eneas, Chamblissburg, X Roads, Cooper's and Boonbrook, to Rocky mount, 54 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Tues at 7 a m. Arrive at Rocky mount next day by 12 m.
Leave Rocky mount Wed at 1 p m. Arrive at Liberty next day by 6 p m.

Route 2542. (4303.)
From Bunker Hill, by Chestnut Fork and Body Camp, to Wade's, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bunker Hill Fri at 10 a m. Arrive at Wade's same day by 1 p m.
Leave Wade's Fri at 3 p m. Arrive at Bunker Hill same day by 6 p m.

Route 2543. (4305.)
From Davis' mills, by Fancy Grove and White Rock, to Berger's Store, 26 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Davis' mills Friday at 11 a m. Arrive at Berger's Store same day by 6 p m.
Leave Berger's Store Sat at 6 a m. Arrive at Davis' mills same day by 1 p m.

Route 2544. (4306.)
From Fancy Grove, by Kasey's, Gill's creek and Union Hall, to Dickinson's, 37 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fancy Grove Fri at 1 p m. Arrive at Dickinson's same day by 8 p m.
Leave Dickinson's Sat at 5 a m. Arrive at Fancy Grove same day by 12 m.

Route 2545. (4307.)
From Chamblissburg, by Goodview and Lisnville, to Taylor's Store, 17 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Chamblissburg Tues at 12 m. Arrive at Taylor's Store same day by 6 p m.
Leave Taylor's Store Wed at 5 a m. Arrive at Chamblissburg same day by 11 a m.

Route 2546. (4308.)
From Bonsack's, by Cloverdale, Amsterdam, Fincastle, Craig's creek, Middle mountain, Mount Home, Sweet Springs, Red Sweet Springs, Cypress Island, and Crow's, to White Sulphur Springs, 65 miles and back six times a week to Fincastle and three times a week the residue; with three additional weekly trips between Fincastle and White Sulphur Springs from 1st June to 30th September.
Leave Bonsack's daily, except Sunday, after arrival of cars from Lynchburg, say at 7 p m. Arrive at Fincastle same days by 11.30 p m.
Leave Fincastle Tues, Thurs and Sat at 4 a m. Arrive at White Sulphur Springs same days by 8 p m.
Leave White Sulphur Springs Mon, Wed and Friday at 5 a m.—Arrive at Fincastle same days by 9 p m.
Leave Fincastle daily, except Sunday, at 12 m. Arrive at Bonsack's same days by 4 p m.

Route 2547. (4309 A.)
From Fincastle to Tinker Knob, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fincastle Friday at 7 a m. Arrive at Tinker Knob same day by 10 a m.
Leave Tinker Knob Fri at 10.30 a m. Arrive at Fincastle same day by 2 p m.

Route 2548. (4309 B.)
From Blacksburg to McDonald's mills, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Blacksburg [illegible] at 8 a m. Arrive at McDonald's mills same day by 10 a m.
Leave McDonald's mills Saturday at 12 m. Arrive at Blacksburg same day by 3 p m.

Route 2549. (4310.)
From Fincastle, by Junction Store and Rich Patch, to Covington, 29½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fincastle Mon at 6 a m. Arrive at Covington same day by 4 p m.
Leave Covington Tues at 6 a m. Arrive at Fincastle same day by 4 p m.

Route 2550. (4311.)
From Big Lick, by Hall's, Toone's mill and Gogginsville, to Rocky Mount, 2[illegible] miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Big Lick Tues, Thurs and Sat, after the arrival of the mail from Bristol, say at 7 a m. Arrive at Rocky Mount same days by 7 p m.
Leave Rocky Mount Mon, Wed and Friday at 8 a m. Arrive at Big Lick same day by 7 p m.

Route 2551. (4312.)
From Rocky Mount, by Sydnorsville and Shady Grove, to Martinsville, 27 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Rocky Mount Mon at 9 a m. Arrive at Martinsville same day by 5 p m.
Leave Martinsville Tues at 8 a m. Arrive at Rocky Mount same day by 5 p m.

Route 2552. (4312.)
From Greensboro', N C, by Pattie Ground, Summerfield, Hogan's Creek, Madison, Mayo, Grogansville and Ridgeway, Va., to Martinsville, 57 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Greensboro', N C, Tues, Thurs and Saturday at 7 a m.—Arrive at Martinsville, Va., Mon, Wed and Fri by 6 p m.
Leave Martinsville, Va. Sun, Tues and Thurs at 6 a m. Arrive at Greensboro', N C, next days by 4.30 p m.

Route 2553. (4313.)
From Rocky Mount, by Retreat, Big River and Long Branch, to Floyd c h, 40½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Rocky Mount Wed at 6 a m. Arrive at Floyd c h same day by 7 p m.
Leave Floyd c h Tues at 5 a m. Arrive at Rocky mount same day by 6 p m.

Route 2554. (4314.)
From Sydnorsville, by Oak Level, to Prillaman's, 17 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sydnorsville Tues at 1 p m. Arrive at Prillaman's same day by 7 p m.
Leave Prillaman's Tues at 6 a m. Arrive at Sydnorsville same day by 12 m.

Route 2555. (4315.)
From Shady Grove to Snow creek, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Shady Grove Mon at 8.30 a m. Arrive at Snow creek same day by 10.30 a m.
Leave Snow creek Mon at 6 a m. Arrive at Shady Grove same day by 8 a m.

Route 2556. (4316.)
From Elamsville, by Young's Store, Starry creek and Carron Furnace, to Rocky mount, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Elamsville Tues at 7 a m. Arrive at Rocky mount same day by 6 p m.
Leave Rocky mount Wed at 7 a m. Arrive at Elamsville same day by 6 p m.

Route 2557. (4317.)
From Salem, by Cave Spring, Bent mountain, Copper Hill, Simpson's and Little river, to Floyd c h., 46 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem Sat at 4 a m. Arrive at Floyd c h same day by 8 p m.

Route 2558. (4318.)
From Salem, by Catawba, to New Castle, 24 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem Mon at 9 a m. Arrive at New Castle same day by 3 p m.
Leave New Castle Tues at 9 a m. Arrive at Salem same day by 3 p m.

Route 2559. (4320.)
From Craig's creek, by New Castle, White Flint, Sinking creek, Midway, Simmonsville, Level Green, Newport and Pembroke, to Pearisburg, 52 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Craig's creek Tues at 12 m. Arrive at Pearisburg next day by 6 p m.
Leave Pearisburg Mon at 7 a m. Arrive at Craig's creek next day by 11 a m.

Route 2560. (4321.)
From Shawsville, by Alleghany Springs and Hedgeville, to Simpson's, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Shawsville [illegible] Wed at 2 p m. Arrive at Simpson's same day by 8 p m.
Leave Simpson's Wed at 6 a m. Arrive at Shawsville same day by 11 a m.

Route 2561. (4322.)
From Christiansburg, by Laurel creek and Flat Head, to Floyd c h, 31 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Christiansburg Mon, Wed and Fri at 12 m. Arrive at Floyd c h same days by 6 p m.
Leave Floyd c h Mon, Wed and Fri at 4 a m. Arrive at Christiansburg same days by 11 a m.

Route 2562. (4323.)
From Christiansburg, by Childress' store, to Snowville, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Christiansburg Wed and Sat at 6 a m. Arrive at Snowville same days by 10 a m.
Leave Snowville Wed and Sat at 11 a m. Arrive at Christiansburg same days by 3 p m.

Route 2563. (4324.)
From Christiansburg, by Yellow Sulphur Springs and Blacksburg, to Newport, 17 miles and back, six times a week to Blacksburg, and twice a week the residue.
Leave Christiansburg daily, except Sun, at 9 p m. Arrive at Blacksburg same days by 12 at night.
Leave Blacksburg daily, except Sun, at 4 p m. Arrive at Christiansburg same days by 7 p m.
Leave Blacksburg Wed and Sat at 6 a m. Arrive at Newport same days by 8 a m.
Leave Newport Wed and Sat at 8.30 a m. Arrive at Blacksburg same days by 10.30 a m.

Route 2564. (4325.)
From Floyd c h, by Wilds' Ridge, Indian Valley, Greasy creek and Dog Spur, to Hillsville, 34 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Floyd c h Wed at 5 a m. Arrive at Hillsville same day by 8 p m.
Leave Hillsville Thur at 5 a m. Arrive at Floyd c h same day by 8 p m.

Route 2565. (4326.)
From Floyd c h, by Meadows of Dan, to Round meadows, — miles and back, once a week.
Leave Floyd c h Mon at 4 a m. Arrive at Round meadows same day by 4 p m.
Leave Round meadows Tues at 4 a m. Arrive at Floyd c h same day by 4 p m.

Route 2566. (4327.)
From Blacksburg, by Matamoras, to Shelville, 8½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Blacksburg Sat at 6 a m. Arrive at Shelville same day by 9 a m.
Leave Shelville Sat at 10 a m. Arrive at Blacksburg same day by 1 p m.

Route 2567. (4328.)
From Lovely mount (Central Depot), by Dry Valley and Copper Valley, to Indian Valley, 23 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lovely mount Wed at 1 p m. Arrive at Indian Valley same day by 8 p m.
Leave Indian Valley Wed at 5 a m. Arrive at Lovely mount same day by 12 m.

Route 2568. (4329.)
From Dublin, by Pearisburg, Peterstown, Red Sulphur Springs, Indian creek, Salt Sulphur Springs Union and Second creek, to White Sulphur Springs, 80 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dublin Mon, Wed and Fri, after arrival of the train, say at 3.30 p m. Arrive at White Sulphur Springs next days by 12 at night.
Leave White Sulphur Springs Mon, Wed and Fri at 9 a m. Arrive at Dublin next days by 8 p m.

Route 2569. (4331.)
From Pearisburg, by North View, Belle Point, Frenchville, East River, Princeton, Blue Stone, Springville and Pine Oaks, to Tazewell c h, 64 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pearisburg Mon at 6 a m. Arrive at Tazewell c h next days by 6 p m.
Leave Tazewell c h Tues at 6 a m. Arrive at Pearisburg next days by 6 p m.

Route 2570. (4334.)
From Union, by 'Indian' Grove, Wolf creek and Johnson's Cross Roads, to Egypt, 19 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Union Wed at 1 p m. Arrive at Egypt same day by 7 p m.
Leave Egypt Wed at 6 a m. Arrive at Union same day by 12 m.

Route 2571. (4335.)
From Union, by Gap Mills, to Sweet Springs, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Union Fri at 6 a m. Arrive at Sweet Springs same day by 12 m.
Leave Sweet Springs Fri at 1 p m. Arrive at Union same day by 7 p m.

Route 2572. (4340.)
From Mack's Meadows, by Graham's Forge, to Barren Springs, 16 miles and back once a week.
Leave Mack's Meadows Wed at 1 p m. Arrive at Barren Springs same day by 6 p m.
Leave Barren Springs Wed at 7 a m. Arrive at Mack's Meadows same day by 12 m.

Route 2573. (4342.)
From Wytheville, by Speedwell and Elk Creek, to Independence, 33 miles and back once a week.
Leave Wytheville Wed at 6 a m. Arrive at Independence same day by 6 p m.
Leave Independence Tues at 6 a m. Arrive at Wytheville same day by 6 p m.

Route 2574. (4343.)
From Wytheville, by Sharon and Burke's Garden, to Tazewell court house, 45 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wytheville Tues, Thurs and Sat at 4 a m. Arrive at Tazewell court house same days by 5 p m.
Leave Tazewell court house Mon, Wed and Fri at 4 a m. Arrive at Wytheville same days by 5 p m.

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THE CONSTITUTION...STATE RIGHTS.

The Richmond Whig.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1863.

Depredations of Soldiers.

When our army retreated from Yorktown, a great complaint was made by persons living on or near its line of march, of the depredations committed by the soldiers. The same complaints were heard when the army [illegible] on the southern bank of the Chickahominy, and made good the defence of Richmond. When McClellan had been driven off, and the army went to the Rappahannock to punish the insolence of Pope, gentlemen were heard to declare that our own men were worse than the troops of McClellan. In every instance where the oath to the United States was taken, [illegible] was scrupulously protected, and in many cases where the cost of perjury was indignantly repudiated, a degree of protection was granted, which was as creditable to McClellan, as it was unlooked for by the patriot. On the other hand, no amount of devotion to the cause sufficed to protect the Southern citizen from the Southern soldier, and when complaint was made of fences torn down and burnt, of gardens robbed of every vegetable and trampled into mud, of out-houses stripped of doors and planks, the reception too often given to the complainant was a volley of oaths against himself and of insults to his State. These are facts which can be substantiated by irrefutable proof.

After Fredericksburg was vacated by the Yankees, the Southern soldiers, sent to protect the town, stripped the battered houses of what little remained in them and reduced the already impoverished inhabitants to absolute beggary. This, also, is a fact, proven by the testimony of gentlemen of the highest standing. If any one is inclined to dispute it, let him read the descriptions of the letter writers, or, better still, let him visit the town itself. He will see that the very liberal subscriptions, made to the Fredericksburg sufferers, have not exceeded their pressing wants, nay, he will be told by competent authority that there will soon be need for additional subscriptions to keep famishing women and children from positive starvation.

It is a task not at all pleasing to the journalist to make statements of this sort. They go to the enemy, are republished, and injure the cause. But the harm resulting from Yankee exaggerations cannot well be greater than that the cause is sustaining in consequence of the persistence of this evil, which knows no abatement save that occasioned by the complete exhaustion of every product of the soil and every animal that can be used as food. Day after day the complaint is still heard from farmers living in the vicinity of the batteries encircling this city, that the little left them by the soldiers, who sat down before Richmond last Spring, is being rapidly filched by the soldiers who sleep all day in the barracks that they may be the more wide-awake for the dishonest operations of the night. Vegetables are gone, fowls are gone, and at length they make bold to slaughter the milch cattle. When these are all slain, what is to hinder them from turning Cannibals and killing men and women [illegible]

Let it be remembered that these deeds are done, not by roving guerillas and partisans, but by Lee's army—the best appointed, best disciplined, best fed, and the best *material* we have in the field. As at Richmond and Fredericksburg, so, in a much greater degree, in the Valley and in that vast wilderness that now stretches from the Upper Rappahannock to the Potomac—the same story of pilfering by the Southern soldiery is told. And if this be the case in Virginia, what must be the hopeless condition of the people in States further South who are subject to the inroads of armies far more lawless than [illegible] the South-West is more anxious for conciliation than the seaboard States have any foundation in truth, may not the fact be accounted for in great part by the wide-spread depredations committed by an unrestrained soldiery? When loss of property is compensated in some sort by brilliant victories and severe punishment inflicted on the enemy, a people may well look to the sword for redress of grievances and reward of privations; but when the sword of the protector hews down and uproots what even the foe might have spared, it is no marvel the people, while clinging to the cause, trust no longer to arms.

Must this state of things continue? Are the rights of property so abrogated by war that the private in the ranks may establish his own code of impressment, and make his stomach a judge as well of the exigencies of the commissariat as of the market value of a citizen's comestibles? We think not. In Maryland private property was scrupulously respected, although the army was then much more in need of food than it ever was in Virginia, except, perhaps, on that terrible forced march from Culpeper and Manassas. Is it impossible to do in Virginia what was so easily done in Maryland? Surely not. We have heard of at least one regiment in Lee's army, which, so long as its gallant Colonel was unwounded and at its head, never pilfered so much as a fence rail or cut down a tree without authority. Other regiments might do as well, if other Colonels were as conscientious and firm. What has become of the time honored and most efficient military practice of making officers, from Major Generals down to Corporals, responsible? Has it been discarded by our great Generals?—Has it been stricken out of the new editions of "Regulations for the Army of the Confederate States?"

The Modern Pharisees.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* clips the following paragraph from an exchange:

"The American Bible Society has recently made a grant of 7,000 Bibles and Testaments for circulation in the Rebel States, and these are now on their way to Richmond, our Government having permitted them to be forwarded."

The *Advocate* exposes the fraud in this sanctimonious affair by the following statement:

"A more unblushing piece of Yankee impudence is hard to find than this boast of a '*grant* of 7,000 Bibles and Testaments.' The American Bible Society *owes* Virginia the Bibles. The money of the South paid for their publication long ago. But when the Virginia Bible Society, finding that the Yankees would not let us have our own, sent Dr. Hoge to England for Bibles, and when the ladies of Nassau sent us a present of Bibles, and when the British Foreign Bible Society had resolved to supply us with Bibles, then the Yankees, fearing lest they might forever cease to be our publishers, forsooth made a 'grant' (!) of Bibles and Testaments. If a man steals your watch, and then returns it in order to get a large reward, he, according to Yankee notions, makes you a 'grant!' If the books ever come to hand, we shall receive them for their value, because they belong to us of right, and be under no obligations to the gracious American Bible Society."

Very well said, Mr. *Advocate!* If anything were needed to corroborate what you say, it would only be necessary to mention the fact, that when Rev. Mr. Wilmer attempted to pass through the North, two or three months ago, on his way to Europe, for the purpose of obtaining Bibles, he was arrested and thrown into prison, where, for all we know, he still lies; and when Rev. Mr. Cameron attempted to bring Bibles from Maryland into Virginia, he, too, was seized and cast into one of Lincoln's dungeons. The Yankee chivalry that makes war on women and children harmonizes very fitly with the Christianity that makes the Bible contraband!

Another Cavalry Feat.

Forrest has performed another gallant feat in the rear of Rosecrans, and within twelve miles of Nashville.—It was, probably, to avoid such occurrences as this that Rosecrans fell back the other day from Murfreesboro'; but even this move failed to make his rear secure. The event illustrates the advantages we have of the enemy whenever he gets away from the navigable streams, and how impossible it is for him to advance into the interior of the country. McClellan's overthrow on the Chickahominy last Summer was a still more signal illustration of this important fact.

The occurrence reminds us, too, of the value of the cavalry arm of the service, and the immense advantage we have, in this regard, over the enemy. The Yankees have never yet performed a creditable cavalry exploit, unless we are to except the burning of the bridges in East Tennessee, which was, perhaps, more due to our own negligence than their daring. None of their officers have made reputation in this branch of the service even among themselves, except Wyndham—and he is an Englishman! How different with us. Think of Ashby, Stuart, Van Dorn, Morgan, Forrest, Wheeler, Fitz Lee, Mosby, and a dozen other bold riders. The truth is, the horse is the natural companion and servant of the gentleman. *Argal*, he don't suit the Yankee.

William C. Rives.

We are permitted to publish, this morning, a letter from William F. Gordon, Esq., which is honorable alike to his head and heart. We are gratified to learn that, since it has come to be believed Mr. Holcombe will [illegible] the desire is earnest and unanimous in the District that Mr. Rives will consent to serve them in the House of Representatives. We have no means of knowing what his wishes are, but we have sufficient confidence in his patriotism to believe with Mr. Gordon, that he will not, at such a time as the present, refuse the call of those who, in other days, responded so freely to the calls he made upon them. For no personal or party end, but solely from a conviction of his great capacity for usefulness, we desire to see Mr. Rives in the public councils.

It is but just to Mr. Holcombe to say that he has served his constituents with zeal and ability, and that he will carry with him into retirement the profound respect of his fellow members and the admiration of the public.

An Outrage.

A correspondent, a Lieutenant of Cavalry, writes us from Culpeper C. H., March 23d, as follows:

"Forty new 'Sharpe's Rifles,' with Richmond stamp on them, were handed yesterday to my company. The men were ordered to 'test them.' Nine were fired and seven of the nine bursted."

Our correspondent says that in this business he got his hand badly hurt, and suggests that the manufacturers of these arms had better be sent to the field, where they can be furnished with Yankee sabres taken from the enemy, while the iron they are wasting can go to the uses of the farmers.

He also complains of the saddles furnished the cavalry, and says "they frequently break before we mount the first time."

We call the attention of the Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster General to these things. Such abuses cannot be permitted.

THE ALBEMARLE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

RICHMOND, March 16th, 1863.

My Dear Sir—I have received your kind letter and say in reply that I have no disposition to be a candidate for Congress. It being generally understood that our present able, faithful and accomplished representative will not be a candidate for re-election, the people have a free choice in the selection of their representative.

I frankly confess, that in other times I have indulged the aspiration of being the representative of the old Red Land district; but even if time had not, in a great degree, cooled the ardor of my aspirations, I trust I have patriotism and self-sacrifice enough earnestly to desire that, in times like these, our district should have a [illegible] ever taxed the energies, resources and patriotism of any people, when the danger is imminent, from the very nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, of an overthrow of that "definite partition of powers" between the State and Confederate Governments, which is the surest guarantee of the liberty of the citizen, when almost every question, whether the war continues or not, which will attract the attention of the next Congress is full of doubt and difficulty. And the State has need of the services of those of her sons whose unquestioned ability, disciplined understanding, "courageous wisdom" and experience, will lend authority to their counsels and render certain the value of their public services.

Never had any country more pressing need for the services of great men than our country has at the present time. Fortunately for our district, we have among us a statesman who, by the common consent of all, is a great man. Thoroughly familiar with the politics of his own times and country, conversant from steady and rare opportunities of observation, with the constitutions and policy of foreign nations, entirely devoted to our great cause, and animated by an heroic determination to uphold it, the people of the Albemarle district would do honor to themselves in honoring such a man as WILLIAM C. RIVES. It would be impossible to overestimate the value of his counsel and experience in relation to all the great questions which will crowd the annals of the next Congress, more especially as to those connected with our foreign intercourse and commercial relations.

I declare the confident opinion that an expressed willingness by Mr. Rives to serve the people will be met by a cordial and unanimous support on their part, for I cannot permit myself to believe that there yet lingers amongst our generous and *united* people any smouldering remains of party rancor which would so belittle the hearts and understandings of such as to seek from the feelings engendered by past political conflicts to continue to exclude from the public councils such a man at such a crisis; and for the honor of our district I persuade myself that no gentleman who is sufficiently esteemed by his friends to have had his name suggested as a candidate will permit a comparison of his claims with those of the venerable statesman whose name I have presented. Let the people, then, assemble in primary meetings and nominate Mr. Rives.

He cannot refuse to serve a people who, in days past, have trusted and honored him when *he asked* their confidence, when they, in recognition of his ability and patriotism, *now ask* his services.

These are my convictions of duty in relation to the subject of your letter. I trust they may meet your concurrence and [illegible]

With cordial thanks to you for your kindness [illegible] personally,

I am your friend,

W. F. GORDON, Jr.

To —— —— ——.

FEELING IN THE NORTHWEST.—Judging from publications in a number of Newspapers, now before us, issued at different points in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, the under current of feeling is most intense, and the popular excitement is daily increasing. The excitement is too deep and too earnest for any noisy demonstration. Even those who write for publication, under the most intolerable aggravation, do not indulge the language of threat, or bravado; but there is a burning earnestness, an ominous recounting of wrong and injustice that may bring a train of evils the most lamentable, for which the constitutional men are not responsible.

In some cases, the conservatives have been assaulted in public places, and a number of homicides have resulted; in other cases, abolition preachers have proposed from the pulpit to murder all the democrats in a given county! In another case, an Abolition Governor (Kirkwood, of Iowa,) announced that he would pardon any man for assaulting, knocking down, etc., any other man who sympathized with rebellion.

The conservatives begin to see, and to appreciate fully, what has been so long patent to those who look beneath the surface of things and reason correctly upon given data, that a revolution—terrible, bloody widespread and exhaustive—must inevitably occur at the North. Its time approaches. Moral justice will work out its own orders.—*Jackson Crisis.*

To my Friends in the First Congressional District:—After mature consideration, I am constrained to decline your solicitation, conveyed by letters and otherwise, to be a candidate for Congress.

Many reasons—some private, others of a public nature, have influenced my decision:

It seemed unwise, at this time, (for my own personal advantage), to take a step that might lead to division, and perhaps, discord, among our people. Besides this, I expect at an early day, to return to the army, under circumstances and in a position to enable me to render acceptable service to our country. As to private reasons, I may call them, as the foregoing will, I hope, justify my decision with you, whose favorable judgment and esteem, I value more than office.

Your obliged fellow citizen,

March 27th, 1863. B. B. DOUGLAS.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 28, 1863.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Peterkin, of St. James' Church.

Senate bill to increase the pay of master's mate in the navy; and Senate bill to increase the allowance for mileage to officers of the Navy and agents travelling under orders, were read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KENNER, of La., reported back, from the Committee on Ways and Means, a resolution requesting the President to cause to be submitted to Congress, estimates of appropriations for the first half of the next fiscal year. The resolution was adopted.

COL. GARNETT AND THE WAR TAX IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. CLARK, of Ga., rose to a question of privilege. He called the attention of the House to the fact that a bill passed at the last session of Congress to allow four hundred dollars to the sub-collectors of the war tax. He had in his possession a letter showing that the chief collector for the State of Virginia, was levying black mail; was charging the sub-collectors ten dollars a piece for the influence which he brought to bear upon Congress in procuring the passage of the bill. He knew nothing, personally of the facts, and his object in rising was to move an investigation, in order to vindicate the integrity of the House.

Mr. GARNETT, of Va., asked for the reading of the letter.

Mr. CLARK read an extract of a letter from the collector of the war tax, in the county of Roanoke, conferring power of [illegible] and directing him to hand over ten dollars to Col. Garnett, as a present, for his influence in getting the bill passed.

Mr. GARNETT said, that the collection alluded to, in the letter, Col. H. F. Garnett, was a constituent of his, and a distant relative. That he was capable of doing any dishonorable act, he did not believe. He hoped the matter would be investigated, feeling satisfied that the charge would be refuted.

Mr. PERKINS, of La., thought that the matter demanded an investigation, and he therefore offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the chair, to investigate the charges against the integrity of the chief collector of the war tax in the State of Virginia, in relation to the passage of a bill increasing the compensation of collectors of the war tax.

Mr. CLAPP, of Miss., offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to investigate an alleged improper influence exercised by the chief collector of the war tax in the State of Virginia, to procure the passage of a bill through the House.

Mr. GARLAND, of Ark., moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table. Lost—yeas 38, nays 42.

The vote was then taken on the substitute of Mr. CLAPP, and it was adopted.

Mr. CHILTON, of Ala., moved a reconsideration of the vote. He favored an investigation, so far as the charge against the collector was concerned, but he did not conceive that the extract read, reflected in any manner upon the integrity of this body.

Mr. DAVIS, of Miss., favored the motion to reconsider, which was carried.

The resolution offered by Mr. PERKINS was then adopted.

DISCHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS FROM THE MILITARY SERVICE.

On motion of Mr. MILES, of S. C., the rule was suspended to enable him to report back, from the Committee on Military Affairs, a Senate bill to authorize the discharge of certain civil officers from the military service of the Confederate States.

The bill having been taken up for consideration—

Mr. CHILTON moved to amend by striking out the following:

Provided, That no person elected or appointed to any civil office shall be discharged under this act, unless the office to which he may be elected or appointed is such an office as entitles the officer filling it, under exemption laws now existing or which may be hereafter passed, to exemption from military service in the armies of the Confederate States.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for [illegible]

The pending question being upon the amendment offered by Mr. SMITH, of N. C., to insert after the word "over," in the 38th section, the words "until such compensation shall attain a maximum of two thousand dollars." It was agreed to.

In the same section a blank for the per diem compensation of assessors was filled with the word "three."

The following proviso was added to the section, on motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Ala.:

Provided, That such compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

No amendment was offered to the 39th section.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN the 40th section was stricken out.

Mr. PERKINS, of La., offered the following, to come in after the 41st, as an independent section:

"No person shall be appointed to any office or employment under the Commissioner of Taxes and State Collectors provided for by this act, who is liable to military duty in the Confederate Army."

Mr. READ, of Ky., offered the following as a substitute for the amendment:

"No person shall be eligible to fill any of the offices enumerated in this act, unless he shall have attained the age of forty-five years, or, if under that age, shall have been discharged from military duty by reason of disabilities received in the military service, or shall have been declared unfit for military duty by the proper board from other causes."

The substitute was agreed to as an amendment to the amendment, and adopted.

The 42d section was agreed to without amendment.

On motion of Mr. HANLY, of Ark., the following was adopted as an independent section:

"All bonds required to be executed under the provisions of this act shall be payable to the Confederate States of America."

After the rejection of certain other amendments, Mr. MACHEN, of Ky., moved the previous question, which was sustained.

A substitute for the entire bill, offered by Mr. SEXTON, of Texas, was voted down—yeas, 27, nays 42.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and finally passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Boteler, Breckinridge, H. W. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Conrad, Conrow, Crockett, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dupré, Ewing, Freeman, Gardenhire, Garland, Goode, Heiskell, Johnson, Kenan, of Ga., Kenner, Lewis, Lyon, McRae, Miles, Miller, Moore, Munnerlyn, Preston, Ralls, Read, Singleton, Tibbs, Tripp—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Bridgers, Chambers, [illegible] Farrow, Foster, Garnett, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Herbert, Jones, Kenan [illegible] Lander, Marshall, McDowell, McLean, McQueen, Menees, Perkins, Pugh, Simpson, Smith of N. C., Strickland, Swann, Villere, Welch, Wilcox, Wright of Texas,—3[illegible]

Mr. BALDWIN moved a reconsideration of the vote, with a view to recommitting the bill. Lost.

The title of the bill was amended, on motion of Mr. CONRAD, as follows:

"An act for the assessment and collection of taxes."

THE IMPRESSMENT BILL.

A message was received from the President, informing the House that he had approved and signed a bill to authorize and regulate impressments.

On motion of Mr. WILCOX, the House adjourned.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

SENATE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26th, 1863.

The Senate met at 8 o'clock.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The report obligating the Confederate Government to pay the usual bounty to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the State Line, transferred to said Government, was concurred in.

Also, the report in reference to the Constitutionality of sequestrating and confiscating the property of alien enemies in Virginia, who deny the authority to do said acts.

The report of the committee on salt was received, referred and ordered to be printed.

BILL PASSED.

Senate bill declaring what contracts shall be payable in currency.

At 11 P. M., the Senate adjourned to meet at 8½ o'clock, on Friday evening.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 27, 1863.

The Senate met at 8 o'clock.

The bill to provide for the production and distribution of salt was discussed during the whole of the evening session, and the Senate adjourned at 12 o'clock, pending the debate.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 28, 1863.

The Senate met at 8 o'clock, and was called to order by the PRESIDENT.

After some discussion, the House amendments to the bill defining what contracts shall be payable in currency were agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

Senate bill to provide for the production and distribution of salt.

A bill providing for and regulating the salary of the third clerk of the Treasurer's department.

Senate bill making an appropriation for an increase of hospital accommodations for the Virginia Military Institute, was taken up on motion of Mr. CHRISTIAN, of Augusta; amended on motion of the same; advocated by him and Mr. FRAZIER and passed.

Senate bill amending and re-enacting Sec. 2, and repealing Sec. 5 of chapter 34 of the code, entitled, "Virginia Military Institute."

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill, as amended and sent back by the House, was taken up. Some of the amendments were agreed to, and a committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. BRANNON, FRAZIER and ARMSTRONG, was appointed to adjust the difference in regard to the other amendments.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

The following was offered by Mr. BALL:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That, in such of the counties of this Commonwealth as are in the occupation of the public enemy, so that the sessions of the county courts cannot be held therein and commissioners of the elections cannot be appointed, it shall be lawful, should such counties be temporarily or otherwise restored to our control, on the day of the next ensuing elections, and the county court shall not have time to act for any justice of the peace, to appoint commissioners of elections and cause such elections to be held in pursuance of the laws now in force. Laid over under [illegible]

The joint resolution confirming and ratifying the contract entered into on the 25th of March, 1863, between ROBT. A. COGHILL, Chairman of the Committee of the Senate of Virginia, and H. B. TOMLIN, Chairman of the Committee of the House of Delegates—the two committees constituting a joint committee on the subject of a supply of salt—and Stuart, Buchanan & Co., was concurred in.

The report of the joint committee of conference in respect to the disagreement of the two Houses of the General Assembly in reference to the resolutions for the transfer of the prisoners of the State Line was received.

On motion of Mr. PENNYBACKER, the Committee on Engrossed Bills was increased by the addition of three members, and the Chair appointed Messrs. PATE, CARRAWAY and NASH.

Mr. NASH moved to take up the bill respecting the connection of railroads in the city of Petersburg.

Mr. COLLIER opposed it, and on the vote the motion failed.

At the hour of three the Senate took a recess.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 28, 1863.

The Senate met at 8 o'clock.

MR. ROBERTSON'S PROTEST.

The protest of Mr. ROBERTSON against the passage of the act to provide for voting by persons in the military service elicited a long debate.

Mr. ROBERTSON claimed the right to have his protest entered on the journal.

The CHAIR decided that it was a question with the Senate as to whether the protest should be entered or not.

Mr. ROBERTSON appealed from the decision, and on the vote the CHAIR was sustained.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON the protest was ordered to be entered on the journal. Yeas 15, nays 12.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAREWELL.

The Senate adjourned at 15 minutes to 12 o'clock. [illegible] Before the motion was put, the PRESIDENT announced that, much to his regret, he could not be present at the close of the session. The Circuit Court would meet in his county on the 1st of April, and it was necessary that he should be there. This would be the first time during the course of three years that he had failed to be present on a similar occasion, and he regretted it the more from the fact that all of the present Senate would never meet in their legislative capacity.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Doggett.

The report and resolutions of the Senate's Committee relative to the sequestration of the property of alien enemies by the Confederate Government, was read and [illegible] the table.

[illegible] Penitentiary was, on motion of Mr. [illegible]

The increase of compensation does not apply to the Superintendent. The blanks in the bill were filled up as follows:

First Ass't Superintendent, $1,000 per annum;

All other Assistants $900;

Surgeon, $1,000 and clerk $1,000.

On motion of Mr. MARYE, an amendment was adopted to the effect that this increased compensation should continue for one year after the termination of the existing war.

The bill was then adopted, by ayes 68, noes 17.

The Senate's amendments to the general appropriation bill were taken up and concurred in.

The Senate's bill providing for the sale and distribution of salt, after the ratification of a contract to be made with Stuart, Buchanan & Co., was then taken up. The bill provides for the appointment of a superintendent and other officers to conduct the manufacture of salt at the works and attend to its delivery.

The discussion of the salt bill continued until recess, and was resumed at night, when a substitute was offered by Mr. NEWTON, predicated upon the contract of Chas. Scott & Co. Upon being put to the final vote it was lost, by not receiving the constitutional majority.

Debate continued until past 12 o'clock, when the House adjourned in some confusion.

A WORD TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

The subscriber has just returned from a second visit to Fredericksburg. The religious interest in General Barksdale's Brigade, in that city, is the most extensive army revival of which we have heard in the Confederacy. Exclusive of reclaimed backsliders, of those who have been savingly benefitted not stationed in the city, and of others still who have not made known their impressions—*one hundred and sixty soldiers* have enrolled their names as *professing religion*, and members of the *Soldiers' Camp Church.* I entertain no doubt that hundreds of souls have been savingly impressed since the commencement of the meeting. When the anxious are called for at night, it is hardly extravagant to say that the gable end of the large church, quite out to the aisles, is crowded with religious inquirers. Not a day passes without conversions. It is pleasant to see the ministers of the four prominent christian denominations of the country, with the heartiest christian fellowship, communing at one time around the family altar, and convoking at another to lead inquiring souls to Jesus in the great congregation. The most valuable feature of this awakening lies in one fact, the interest of the meeting has steadily increased from the beginning. I found a considerable religious awakening on my first visit—left a much wider and deeper interest after ten day's labor—[illegible] and was glad to discover all the marks of a largely extended work of God, and upon closing a second week's co-operation with my brethren yesterday, left a work of grace still every way deepening and extending.

I am charged by those who lead the meeting, to solicit the prayers of all christians in Richmond, that God would give heed to their daily supplication and spread out this glorious spirit of religious inquiry into adjacent brigades, and through the whole army and nation. I take the responsibility, unsolicited, to state to the christians of this city, the following facts: The great congregation worships three times a day in the largest church in Fredericksburg—a sanctuary abundantly perforated by the shot and shell of the enemy, and therefore hardly comfortable with all the fuel that can be consumed, of dark walls and ceiling, and therefore very imperfectly lighted by half a hundred candles.—For more than five weeks, to light and warm this house of God, in consequence of the most extravagant cost of the necessary materials, the soldiers have been drawing heavily upon their scanty pay so greatly needed just now to enlarge their scanty rations. The whole Confederacy, and especially the whole Church of God, has the deepest interest in the progress of this good work in the army. It is highly probable that these religious exercises will be kept up for some time to come. If any christian brother or friend of the country entertains such views in the premises as shall prompt him to leave a few dollars at my disposal in the drug store of *John T. Gray*, on Main street, I promise to see the same discreetly expended in promoting the comfortable condition of that sanctuary, where God is daily dispensing such rich blessings, both upon His church and our Confederate cause.

J. C. STILES.

SUPPOSED MURDERER ARRESTED.—Edward Stover, the reputed murderer of John R. Peyton, near Bent Mountain, Roanoke county, Va., some time last fall, was arrested Monday in that county, by Samuel H. Nowlin, assistant enrolling officer for Roanoke, aided by a detachment of Capt. Smith's cavalry. The murderer had, up to that time, succeeded in eluding the utmost vigilance of the police. He was in company with a band of deserters, who had established themselves in the mountains, and bid defiance to the authorities. Three of these truants from duty were arrested at the same time.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.]

FREDERICKSBURG, March 27th, 1863.

Since the reverberation of the heavy cannonading at Kelly's Ford, the Rappahannock has been wrapt again into its usual quietude, with the exception of the excitement and preparations consequent to that desperate cavalry combat. What was believed, for some time, to be the beginning on the left of a general engagement along the whole line, the Yankees claim as a victory, and, as usual, plume themselves on the prowess of their soldiers engaged, and their masterly *retreat* from the fight place into which they unexpectedly found themselves ere they had fairly started on the magnificent raid they had planned out on paper. Latest Northern papers continue to insist that Stuart was acting on the offensive, and was repulsed in the attempt to cross ——, but it would be a preposterous feat to attempt to follow up and expose their tergiversations, which fail in their purpose and recoil upon themselves.

Some of Hooker's pickets reported, a few days ago, that the firing of musketry on the other side, in the direction of Aquia Creek, was occasioned by a fight among their troops. One of their regiments, whose term of enlistment had expired, declared their determination to return home, the Conscription Act to the contrary, notwithstanding. Another regiment or two were sent in pursuit, and after a considerable fight, succeeded in bringing back the fugitives. But this report comes from their pickets, and must be received with many grains of allowance. As the firing was heard the morning after a late rain, it is probable, perhaps, that it was nothing more than the discharge of loaded guns exposed in the dampness.

Inaction has reigned so long on the other side that doubts are freely expressed in many quarters, in and out of the army, as to the certainty of another battle along the lines here at all; that Hooker's army is one of [illegible] intended to amuse and divert Gen. Lee from other points [illegible] tive operations. The opinion may be correct; but it is beyond our ability to foresee the enemy's intentions.—If we may judge by the large army undoubtely in front, supplied and surrounded with all the paraphernalia of war; its demonstrations now and then; the unreserved declarations of their not very reticent journals and correspondence; their oft repeated attempts and avowed desire to capture Richmond, Hooker intends to renew the attempt of his predecessors at no distant day. Had the weather been fair, and the roads dry, and military operations on an extensive scale practicable since the change of commanders, we would have been better prepared to have coincided in the opinion. But the succession of rains and snow-storms recurring every two or three days, have rendered movements physically impossible. The mud is deeper now than two months ago, and the passage to and from any point with a vehicle of any kind difficult. It is useless to be troubled with speculations when we have those in charge of the management and direction of military affairs in whom we can implicitly trust. Notwithstanding the privations inseparable from its situation, the army is daily improving in its *morale, personnel* and general efficiency.—More than this could not be stated with prudence, though it would be a source certainly of universal, gratification.

Should this line continue the base of operations through the Spring and Summer, there is reasonable ground to apprehend sickness in this locality and vicinity. The face of the country is strewn with dead horses and half-buried Yankees, killed in the battle, which have so far been preserved from rapid decomposition by the excessively cold weather, and only await the fierce rays of the Summer's sun to hasten the process and vitiate the atmosphere with the malaria.

For the benefit of the many friends of Capt. T. C. Cone, of the 10th Georgia Regiment, the only living son of the late Hon. Francis H. Cone, of that State, I would say, that some time since he demanded a Court of Inquiry upon a charge informally preferred by Gen. Wright. The investigation resulted most triumphantly for him, the Court having honorably acquitted him.—But for his demand no investigation would have been had. Like his distinguished father, Capt. C. "shuns no question, wears no mask."

The announcement in the Whig some time since of a forthcoming work, entitled "West Point and Political Generals," and the publication of a summary of the exploits of the celebrated Partisan Chief, Morgan, from the same work, created a general eagerness for its early appearance. The subject, judging from the extracts published, promises to be skillfully treated by the author, well known from his extensive military and literary attainments and experience.

Gen. H. L. Burning has been assigned to the command of the brigade lately commanded by Gen. Toombs. It is composed of the 2d, 15th, 17th and 20th Georgia [illegible] part of Hood's renowned light [illegible]

Among other documents received by flag of truce the other day, was what appeared to be a book carefully enveloped and directed to Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson, care of Maj. Gen. Hooker. Probably some old Yankee Puritan, finding the hero was as deaf as a "*Stonewall,*" to the last argument of Kings, determined to try the influence of moral suasion.

NAVAL ATTACK ON PORT HUDSON.

The Jackson *Appeal* publishes a graphic account of the recent fight between the Yankee fleet and our batteries at Port Hudson, a portion of which we append.—

The vessels comprising the expedition were the flagship Hartford, the Monongahela, Richmond, gunboat Kinnes, gunboat Genesee, sloop Mississippi, carrying in all one hundred guns, besides the Essex and mortar boats, anchored at convenient distance. The writer, after sketching the preliminary movements, says:

Although there had been no indication of such a determined night attack by Farragut, the usual vigilant precautions were in force at our batteries. Every gun was ready for action, and around each piece slept a detachment of gunners. So dark was the night, however, and so slightly had the armed craft nosed their way up, that the flagship had passed some of our guns and all the fleet within easy range before their approach was known. Almost at the same time a rocket from our signal corps, and the discharge of muskets by an infantry picket, aroused our line. Quick as a flash, while the tailing fire of our alarm rocket was yet unextinguished, there shot up into the sky, from the Hartford's deck, another. Then came one grand, long deafening roar that rent the atmosphere with its mighty thunder, shaking both land and water, and causing the high battery-crowned cliffs to tremble, as if with fear and wonder. Every gun on the fleet and every mortar at the point joined in one simultaneous discharge.

One instant, and what a change in the aspect of affairs! Many thousand soldiers, springing to their feet at a bound, exchange glances with comrades, their eyes glistening with the light of a grim satisfaction. Instinctively muskets are grasped with a firm hand, and each soldierly heart, relieved of the weight of a long protracted expectation, throbs a glad echo to the startling peal of cannon. The batteries on the long line of bluff, but a moment before silent as the church yard, now resound to the hurrying tread of men, while the quick, stern tones of command are heard above the awful din, and the furtively glancing rays of light from the battle lanterns revealed the huge instruments of death and destruction, and show the half covered way to magazines.

Relying greatly upon the suddenness and vigor of their attack to disconcert and confuse the defenders of our cliffs, the roar of their first discharge had not died away upon the ear before it recommenced, and then the quick and irregular but unceasing volleys and broadsides showed that the crew of each Yankee gun were vieing with each other in celerity. The sheets of flame that poured from the sides of the sloops at each discharge lit up nearly the whole stretch of river, placing each craft in strong relief against the black sky. The noise was stunning to the ear, but they knew not yet the position of our batteries, and the shot and shell fired at random, had no material effect. The shelling from the mortar-boats presented the finest scene of the two.—First, the distant flash and puff of white smoke, then the star of light rising by spasmodic effort, so its revolutions make it appear up to the very firmament, while the more slowly traveling sound brings the hoarse roar of the mortar; then the now brightening star descending by the same spasmodic motion; next the ominous whirring, growing louder and still more clear, until—bang! right in your face it seems, a flash like that of sheet lightning—a sharp, terrible explosion—and, then, thud! thud! thud! the riven iron strikes in every direction, burying its jagged fragments deep in the solid earth.

Minute after minute passed away, each driven to eternity distracted by the maddening roar of so many cannon, and the fleet kept its unchecked course up the stream. Amazement seizes upon the Yankee officers and men. Where were the long talked of batteries the rebels have been constructing with which to hold the Mississippi? Had they been abandoned in a panic, caused by the terrible bombardment of the fleet? The marine officer of the Mississippi, now a prisoner, tells us the query was seriously propounded, whether the rebels had not evacuated their strongholds, and thus cheated the "brave Yankee tars" out of the glory they were expecting to reap. Only too soon did the enemy discover that we were but waiting to bring their whole fleet irretrievably under our guns before we went to work. For fifteen minutes had they plied at their monster cannon, and now they were commencing to relax, from sheer vexation, when a flash of light from the crest of a cliff lights the way for a shell to go plunging through the Hartford's deck. This was the monitor, and at once the enemy saw a cordon of vivid light as long as their own.

Now commenced the battle in all its terrible earnestness. Outnumbered in guns and outweighed in metal, our vollies were as quickly repeated and the majority of them unerring in their aim. As soon as the enemy thus discovered our batteries, they opened on them with grape and cannister, which was more accurately thrown than their shells, and threw clouds of dirt upon the guns and gunners; the shell went over them in every conceivable direction, except the right one. The Hartford, a very fast ship, now made straight for up the river, making her best time, and trying to divert the aim of our gunners by her incessant and deafening broadsides. She soon outstripped the balance of the fleet. Shot after shot struck her, riddling her through and through, but still she kept on her way.

Every craft now looking out for itself and bound to make its very best time to get by, the fleet lost its orderly line of battle, and got so mixed up it was difficult, and sometimes impossible, to distinguish one from another. It was speedily apparent to the enemy, that the fire was a great deal hotter and more destructive than had been expected, and the captains of the two gunboats and of the Monongahela doubtless resolved quickly that it would be madness to attempt to run such a terrific gauntlet of iron hail. Whether the commanders of the Richmond and Mississippi had already arrived at the same determination, or came to it soon after, is not known, but they all, except the Hartford, undertook to put about and return the way they came.

For this purpose the Richmond sheered close in to the left bank, under the batteries, and then circled round, her course reaching nearly up to the opposite point. In executing this manœuvre she gave our batteries successively a raking position, and they took excellent advantage of it, ripping her from stern to stem.—From the crashing of timbers plainly heard during every brief interval of the din, and from the view had of shots that struck her, it was evident that her doom was sealed. Instead of making a run for it, down the river, hugging the opposite shore, she again turned her prow toward our batteries and ran right in under them. As she got [illegible] a voice from on board of her cried out—"Now let me see you strike me from those bluffs, G—d d—n you!" As if in answer to his blasphemous appeal, a battery above and below got his range, and, while a shell crashed through his forecastle, a double charge of grape swept his decks from the mizzenmast forward. It must have done fearful execution, and the same voice which had just before rung out an oath and a defiance, now exclaimed, in piteous accents—"For God's sake don't shoot any more! We are sinking!"

It was reported among a crowd of observers on the bluff that a voice from her deck had called out, "We surrender, we surrender!" If this was said it was not probably spoken by her commander, who, however, appealed to our batteries to cease firing upon her as the ship was sinking. As she was evidently drifting down in an unmanageable condition and apparently settling, the batteries let her alone and turned their attention to other crafts. Whether or not she sank I do not as yet know. Her commander may have used a Yankee artifice to escape by the mistaken humanity of the victors, but if she is not seriously disabled, then many an experienced eye was greatly deceived.

The Mississippi undertook to execute the same manœuvre of turning round and making her escape back to the point she started from. She had rounded and just turned down stream, when one of our shots tore off her rudder, and another went crashing through her machinery. Immediately after came the rushing sound of steam escaping from some broken pipe, and the now unmanageable vessel drifted aground directly opposite our crescent line of batteries. Her range was quickly gained, and she was being rapidly torn to pieces by our missiles, when the commander gave the order for all hands to save themselves the best way they could. At the same time fire broke out in two places. The prisoners we have taken are of opinion that she was set on fire by her own officers, but it is quite as likely that it was caused by our red hot shot, which were being poured into her uninterruptedly. At this time her decks were strewn with dead and wounded, according to one of her crew, with whom I have conversed, who thought that one-half her complement of men were included in the list of casualties.

In the meantime, I must account for the other vessels of the fleet. The three larger vessels had occupied most of the attention of the batteries, but the other craft had not by any means been overlooked. Two had turned round and started down stream. One of them apparently escaped without serious disability, but the other, which was probably the Kinnes, floated down past the batteries in an unmanageable condition, receiving our volleys without being able to return them; and from the confusion of voices and the mingling of oaths, execrations and orders heard from her decks, it was evident that great slaughter must have been made among her crew, else that the boat itself was in a critical predicament. A vessel, which was either the Tennessee or Monongahela, most probably the former, slipped by in [illegible] joined the Hartford up the river.

Some fifty-five [illegible] jumping overboard and swimming or [illegible] themselves by [illegible] Mississippi to the shore. Of these, the major and the captain of marines and assistant engineer, with forty-five sailors and marines, have been arrested by our cavalry and brought across during the day. Some few others are reported to be hiding themselves in the swamp. The dead and wounded were left upon the Mississippi, which soon floated off and started down with the current. All the other vessels were now out of range, and the spectacle of the burning ship was a grand and solemn one, yet mingled with painful thoughts of the horrible fate of those mangled unfortunates who were being burned to death upon this floating funeral pyre. As the flames would reach the shells lying among her guns, they exploded one by one, adding to the novel grandeur of the sight.

When the burning Mississippi reached the point where the mortar boats and other craft lay, she created a perfect panic among them. Probably from the fear of her magazine exploding among them, they speedily cast loose from their moorings and ran before her, not making their appearance again until near the hour of noon to-day. The light of the burning creek could be seen, steadily increasing its distance, for two hours and a half. At five minutes past five o'clock, when the Mississippi was probably within five miles of Baton Rouge, a sudden glare lit up the whole sky. The cause was well known to be the explosion of the magazine. After a considerable interval of time a long rumbling sound brought final proof that the Mississippi, one of the finest vessels of the United States navy, which had earned an historic fame before the commencement of the present war as the flag ship of the Japan expedition was a thing of the past.

Such are the particulars of this morning's fight at Port Hudson. For the time it lasted, it was one of the most desperately contested engagements of the war. Our success is to be attributed to the coolness, gallantry and skill of the officers and men engaged, but as well to the engineering ability and personal exertions of Major General Frank Gardner, who remodeled the whole system of our water defence on his taking command of this district, and has been untiring since then, in his exertions to render the position as near impregnable as possible. The fleet having been opposite that wing of our batteries commanded by Lieutenant Colonel P. F. DeGournay, the work and responsibility fell principally upon him, and the manner in which he has discharged both, forms one of the most satisfactory and brilliant pages in the history of the present war.

EXTORTION IN MOBILE.—A writer in the Mobile Register intimates that "midnight assemblages" are held in that city, at which "execrations and threats loud, deep, and apparently determined," are uttered, which, if put into practice, will create a general run among speculators and hoarders of provisions. The writer says:

Some short time since rice was selling at about fourteen cents per pound; a large quantity arrived and was stored; and in fifteen days after it went up to fabulous prices. A professor of Christianity received a large lot of flour; it was stored, and rumor says it will be held until it brings $100 per barrel. Cornfield peas, a few weeks since, sold for $2,75 per bushel; the poor, unable to purchase flour, made a rush for peas; so soon as a demand was apparent they were up to $4. White beans, under the same circumstances and at the same time, from $3 went up to $10 per bushel.

When gentle peace returns, and our armies are disbanded, let all such pseudo patriots *quake; for a reckoning must come.* I blush for human nature to name it, "Safety Committeemen," too, (Heaven save the mark!) are amongst the most reckless speculators of the times. Some preachers of the Gospel are not engaged *alone* in "laying up their treasures in Heaven," but in aiding the wholesale, damnable mania of speculation, by which the wives and children of our gallant soldiery are almost reduced to starvation. Will a just God tolerate such a generation of vipers?

Rev. Charles Colcock Jones, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, formerly a professor in the Theological Seminary, Columbia, died on the 16th inst. in Liberty county, Ga.

During the bombardment at Port Hudson, a woman and child who were seeking a place of safety from the enemy's shells, were drowned in attempting to cross a ravine.

The Harriet Lane is now commanded by Capt. Barney, an old United States officer, of the Semmes and Maffit school.

Jacob Strayer, Esq., a prominent citizen of Rockingham county, Va., died on Sunday week.

Col. Wm. L. Jackson, late of Gen. Stonewall Jackson's staff, has been assigned to an important command,

The Richmond Whig.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1863.

NORTHERN JOURNALS.—Any person arriving from the States north of the Potomac, and bringing Northern or European newspapers, or any person in the city coming in possession of such journals, will confer a favor upon the Editors of the WHIG by leaving or sending the same to this office.

Successful Cavalry Raid by Gen. Forrest.

The following official despatch was received Saturday at the War Department:

"TULLAHOMA, March 27.—*To Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. G.*—Gen. Van Dorn reports that Gen. Forrest made a successful visit to Brentwood with his division. He burnt the bridge and took all the property and arms, and captured eight hundred prisoners, including thirty-five officers. He lost three killed and five wounded.

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG."

Operations in Kentucky.

We have a report of the capture, by Gen. Pegram's and a part of Gen. Morgan's forces, of the greater portion of the bridge-burning party under command of Gen. Sam. Carter, in Eastern Kentucky. It is also rumored that Colonels Caudill and Stemp have killed, captured and routed the whole of a Federal force of four hundred encamped at the head of Cumberland river, near the Harlan and Letcher line. A third report is, that the force under the notorious John Bilts has been captured by Gen. Jenkins' cavalry from Northwestern Virginia.

Congressional.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

The House adopted a resolution appointing a committee to investigate a charge against the Collector of the War Tax in the State of Virginia, in relation to the passage of a bill increasing the compensation of collectors of the war tax. The bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties, was further amended and passed, by a vote of 41 to 32. The title was amended so as to read, "an act for the assessment and collection of taxes." A Senate bill to authorize the discharge of certain civil officers from the military service, was amended by striking out the proviso, and passed. A message from the President informed the House that he had approved and signed the act to regulate impressments. It is understood that the Exemption bill will be taken up to-day.

Thanksgiving in the Army.

The order of General Lee, suspending all duties in the Army of Northern Virginia, save those of necessity, on the day appointed by the President for thanksgiving and prayer, is as follows:

In obedience to the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, setting apart Friday, the 27th of March, as a day of fasting and prayer for the nation, all duties will be suspended on that day in the Army of Northern Virginia, except such as are necessary for its safety and subsistence. Religious services, appropriate to the occasion, will be performed by the Chaplains, in their respective regiments.

Soldiers! No portion of our people have greater cause to be thankful to Almighty God than yourselves. He has preserved your lives amidst countless dangers; He has been with you in all your trials; He has given you fortitude under hardships, and courage in the shock of battle; He has cheered you by the example and by the deeds of your martyred comrades; He has enabled you to defend your country successfully against the assaults of a powerful oppressor. Devoutly thankful for signal mercies, let us bow before the Lord of Hosts, and join our hearts with millions in our land in prayer, "that he will continue his merciful protection over our cause; that he will scatter our enemies and set at naught their evil designs, and that he will graciously restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace and security."

R. E. LEE, General.

PAUSE AND REFLECT.—The high prices from which the people are suffering are not wholly attributable to the redundance of our paper currency. Another cause, equally potent in bringing this distress upon the country, is the pernicious practice of accumulating and hoarding supplies for an advance, and withholding them from [illegible] until a scarcity is occasioned. The evil effects of this iniquitous practice must be obvious to every one. It is one of the most effective means, next to excessive issue, of depreciating the currency. The Salisbury (N. C.) *Watchman* justly remarks that "if our currency fails, our cause must falter. Without it the Government will be driven to the necessity of impressing the property of citizens to support our armies, as a temporary relief. This method will also very soon fail to answer the one of the Government, for it is believed it will paralyze the industry of the people and prevent the production of surplus supplies. And without supplies our army must disband; and without our army the enemy will march in and *take possession of every thing* we have, and drive our people from their homes and plantations, or compel them to take the oath of allegiance to Abraham Lincoln. Are the people prepared for these results? We know they are not. We know they never can be willing to yield the cause in this or any other way. And yet many of them do not hesitate to commit acts which tend to depreciate our currency, which inevitably leads to this end. Is it thoughtlessness? They had better stop and think, before they go any farther. Is it indifference to consequences? Then they are enemies to our cause—are doing the country more harm than they could if in arms against us."

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Friday last was observed, in accordance with the recommendation of the President, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The weather, which previously had been wet, cold and disagreeable, was as pleasant and exhilirating as could have been desired. The sky was clear of clouds, and the sun shone brightly—auspicious omens, we trust, of a similar change in our political heavens. Large congregations assembled at the various places of public worship, in this city, and appropriate discourses were delivered. Some of these discourses were marked by lofty eloquence and fervor, and must have made a deep impression upon the minds of the hearers. They should be published for the edification of those who were unable to hear them, and if not published entire, the most striking and pertinent passages of each should be collected in one pamphlet—a task which could be appropriately performed under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. In the afternoon of Friday a union prayer-meeting was held at the First Baptist Church.

THE AFFAIR AT GRAND GULF, MISS.—An eye-witness gives some particulars of the passage of the enemy's gunboats by Grand Gulf, Miss. They were allowed to approach unmolested until within four hundred yards of our battery, which opened upon them. Both vessels instantly replied with broadsides, which were several times repeated—our battery firing as long as they were in range. Neither vessel slackened speed at all. No damage occurred to either men or guns. About a dozen shots struck the vessels, and those on board were seen carrying parties below, who had evidently been wounded. Our artillery was under command of Col. Wade, chief of artillery of Bowen's brigade, and behaved with the most commendable gallantry.

COMMENDABLE MOVE.—At the last term of the Rockbridge county (Va.,) Court a committee of citizens was appointed for the purpose of making a roll showing the names of all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who have been, are now, or may be in the military service of the Confederate States from that county during the present war, affixing opposite to each name in said roll a complete history of such person from the time he entered the service until his connection therewith ceased by death or otherwise. Were this example generally followed, it would rescue from oblivion the names of the "unknown dead," and its beneficial influence would be felt throughout the army.

SALE OF STOCKS.—An extensive auction sale of stocks by Messrs. C. W. Purcell & Co., will take place to-day. See advertisement.

LOCAL SUMMARY.—A discharged soldier, named Thomas Kallaher, was drowned last Friday morning, by falling from a foot bridge into Shockoe creek, in the rear of Smith's implement manufactory, opposite the market arch. He formerly belonged to the 17th Virginia regiment.

Capt. A. Webster, One of Pierpont's officers, confined under sentence of death, made a desperate and nearly successful attempt to escape from Castle Thunder, last Friday night. He was in the hospital, but managed to slip his irons off, and jumped from a projecting roof to the ground. His guard snapped a musket at him, but the cap only exploded; and a shot from a second guard failed to take effect. Having sprained an ankle, however, by his leap, he was soon recaptured.

A negro was shot and killed by a companion, on board the steamer West Point, at Rocketts, a day or two since. The two darkeys were playing soldiers with a loaded musket, and while one gave the word of command, the other fired, shooting his "drill officer" through the body.

The river continued to rise until Friday morning, and the torrent rushed past the city as if determined to overwhelm everything in its way. The fresh, however, was at its height, and since that time, the waters have rapidly receded. We have heard of no serious damage.

Fresh fish is a luxury of which few epicures will be deprived in the spring, except compulsion. Our market is now well supplied, and shad have got down to the comparatively moderate price of six dollars a pair.

A citizen named W. S. Grubbs was shot and killed in the neighboring town of Manchester, on Thursday night last, by a soldier. Various reports are in circulation concerning this homicide, which we forbear to notice until an investigation shall have taken place.

Yankee prisoners continue to arrive. The Central train brought down twenty-nine from Western Virginia last Friday evening, and another lot came in from Tennessee, by the Danville train. The business of exchange progresses slowly. It is said that 1,500 will arrive here this week, from various prisons in the Confederacy, to await transportation North.

An extensive robbery was committed at Edmunds & Co.'s packet office, on the canal, on Saturday night.—Trunks were broken open and the contents removed.—Officer Morris was deprived of his store of bacon and other provisions, on the same night, by some thief who broke into his house on 4th street.

EXPEDITION TO THE MOUNTAINS.—An expedition sent out by Gen. Jones, about the 1st of March, to the mountains of Hardy and Pendleton, Va., was a complete success. Col. Harness brought out from the Allegheny mountain, right from under the noses of the Yankees' 541 fine beef cattle, 200 head of sheep, and between 4,000 and 5,000 lbs. of bacon.

CONCERT.—The grand concert which was to have been given at the African Church to-night by the Sloman family, is unavoidably postponed for a few days. These entertainments have been favorably spoken of by our exchanges in Raleigh, Charleston, etc.

MATINEE.—A morning entertainment is hereafter to be given at Metropolitan Hall. This will afford those living at a distance, or who cannot get out at night, an opportunity to enjoy the amusements at the Hall.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, March 28, 1863.

Gold is lower. The brokers to-day were generally asking $4 premium. The buying rates are from $3.50 to $3.75. Silver may be quoted at $3.15 premium. The demand is light, and transactions small. Bank notes are heavy at 70 per cent premium. The brokers are offering 67 per cent. There is more enquiry for sterling exchange. We quote at $4.25 premium.

A letter from San Antonio, Texas, says that Confederate notes have improved in Brownsville, and are now selling at 50 cents on the dollar (in specie). At last accounts, cotton was selling in Matamoras at 26 cents. Goods had fallen 20 per cent. Sweet potatoes are selling in Selma, Ala., at $3 per bushel. The Eufaula Spirit says there is more bacon and corn for sale in that county than has ever been known before. The Government agents seized all the sugar and rice in Atlanta, on the 20th inst.

The mania for speculation is now somewhat [illegible] attention is being directed to public securities, which are recognized, at all times, as legitimate subjects for speculation. The margin for profits in tobacco, provisions, etc., is daily becoming more narrow, by the continued rapid rise in the prices of those commodities, and shrewd operators who have been making fortunes on the advance will, ere long be diverting their funds to other and safer channels. It is an axiom in physics, scarcely less applicable to finance, that "what goes up must come down." Impressment Acts, taxation, currency bills and other legislative schemes, now in course of perfection, will have an important retroactive influence upon the prices of merchandise, which have become inflated by artificial causes, to five and ten times their intrinsic value; and securities which have been comparatively neglected, in the race for riches, will now begin to receive more attention. Public sales will bring them prominently into the market, and competition will lead to a high range of prices, with such occasional fluctuations as are incident to the sales of bonds and stocks.

The first of a regular series of those public sales, took place to-day, at the office of Messrs. Davenport & Co., corner Cary and 13th streets. The weather was inclement, and, owing to the non-publication of the daily papers, many persons who would have been present, were not reminded of the offering. Nevertheless, there was a large attendance of capitalists, speculators, brokers, jobbers, and others. The sale was conducted by Mr. Isaac Davenport, and occupied about an hour. For some stocks the bidding was brisk and bold; for others, a little coaxing was required. We subjoin a statement of the results of the sale. The bonds were sold with interest added.

$1,000 Confederate bonds 100 M.	....1870....	101
4,000 " " "		100½
5,000 " " "	....1874....	101½
15,000 " " "		102
2,000 " " 15 M. Coupon		120
5,000 " " " "		158
2,500 North Carolina sixes, (old)		175
5,000 Georgia 7's, Quarterly Coupons		160
1,000 O. & A. R. R. eights		108
9 shares Va. Central R. R. stock		101
50 " " " "		100
4 " Rich'd & Dan. R. R. stock		134
1 " York R. R. "		81
10 " City Railway stock		66¼
1 " Rich'd Ex. & Imp'g Co. (par $500)		640
4 " " " "		640
100 " J. R. & K. Co. stock		21
500 " " "		20
2 " J. R. & Chikh'y Nav. Co		90
5 " Bank of Commonwealth		114½
32 " Traders' Bank		111
7 " Bank of Richmond		100
41 " Richmond Fire Association		85½
90 " Old Dominion Ins. Co.		86
20 " " " "		87
25 " Merchants' Ins. Co.		85½
4 " Va. Fire and Marine Ins. Co.		145½
4 " Ins. Co. State of Va.		81
1 " Char. and St. Tel. Co.		63
5 " Va. Towing Co.		92½
10 " " "		82½
50 " " "		77½

MARRIED.

On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev'd John A. Scott, Mr. WM. W. COBB, of Pittsylvania county, to Miss LOUISA B. FLOURNOY, second daughter of Col Thomas S. Flournoy, of Halifax co., Va.

DR. F. W. WATKINS Hampden Sidney College, Prince Edward county, has sold the FARM advertised in the Whig. mh30

CONCERT POSTPONED.—Mr. and the Misses SLOMAN respectfully announce, that the Concert advertised to take place this evening is unavoidably postponed. Due notice will be given when it will take place. mh30—1t

PANTECHNOPTOMON!

METROPOLITAN HALL.

LEE MALLORY............Acting Manager.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY,

That Magnificent Triumph of Art,

THE GREAT PANORAMIC AND DIORAMIC MIRROR OF THE

WAR OF SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.

Lee Mallory's Pioneer

WAR ILLUSTRATIONS.

A portion of this celebrated Art-work will be exhibited in conjunction with

MAJO DEL MAJE,

The Great Southern Wizard and Magician.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

SMITH'S Popular Battalion Band!

See bills of the day. mh 30—1t*

METROPOLITAN HALL.

MATINEE!

EVERY SATURDAY, A GRAND DAY ENTERTAINMENT,

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES.

Doors open at 11 o'clock, A. M. mh30—1t*

STRAYED from my camp near Gen. McLaw's Headquarters, a small white HORSE. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by

E. S. McCARTHY, Capt. 1st Howitzer Company. mh30—1w

TELEGRAPHIC.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, March 29.—New York dates of the 27th are received.

Burnside has assumed command of the Department of the Ohio.

Skirmishing took place on the 24th and the day before, between the Federal cavalry and the Rebel advance South of the Kentucky river. The Rebel advance is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 10,000.—Confidence is felt in the ability of the Federals to repel the invasion.

The non-arrival of the Frankfort train at Louisville on the 26th, had caused much anxiety.

A despatch from Memphis, dated the 26th, says Farragut's vessel had recaptured the Indianola at Hard Times Bend, without resistance.

The fight at Brentford Station, Tennessee, resulted in a Yankee loss of 15 killed, wounded and missing.—Rebel loss the same number, but left 42 prisoners. Van Dorn conducted the fight with 15,000 men. Another dispatch received at Philadelphia represents the Rebel loss much greater than that above, and the Federal loss less.

A Rebel deserter at Murfreesboro' says the wife of Gen. Bragg died at Tullahoma on the 23d.

The Rebel schooner Lightning was captured by the Bienville two hours out from Port Royal.

The Wiley amendment and Constitution of the new State of Virginia were ratified on the 26th, by an almost unanimous vote.

Lincoln and his friends at Washington were never more [illegible]

Guthrie has made an earnest protestation to Lincoln concerning the removal of all the Kentucky troops from that State and exposing the people to more Rebel raids. Burnside's corps will fill the vacancy in Kentucky.

Gold in New York, Thursday, 139. Exchange 153. Cotton 63@65. Sales of 750 bales.

FROM EUROPE.

The Etna, with dates to the 12th, has arrived. News unimportant. The Herald says the idea of French intervention may now be considered at an end.

The fine steamer Banshee, lying at Queenstown lately, preparing either to run the blockade or for direct service under the Rebel Government. She is steel plated and said to be very fast.

FROM TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, March 28.—The report of the capture of the Federal General Carter's brigade, by Humphrey Marshall, is not confirmed.

The Register has received the following special despatch:

Wartrace, March 27.—There is daily skirmishing on the Shelbyville pike. The enemy's videttes are 4½ miles from Murfreesboro', and their pickets at Stones river.—It is believed that the enemy is moving a heavy force on our left flank in the direction of Columbia. The object is doubtless to form a junction with Grant, and thus cause the Confederates to fall back to Bridgeport. The enemy are devastating the country, burning fences, killing stock, forcing off negroes and stealing generally. A train ran off the track between this point and Shelbyville. No lives lost.

FROM VICKSBURG.

MOBILE, March 27th.—A special to the Appeal from Vicksburg, 25th, says: At five o'clock this morning four boats were seen advancing towards the upper batteries. A vigorous fire was opened upon them, driving back two, when the other two passed under a raking fire, almost every shot taking effect. One received a shot in her steam chest, compelling her crew to desert her, and in fifteen minutes she filled and sunk. Part of her crew escaped to the opposite shore. The boat that escaped is supposed to be the Benton, badly disabled. One shot penetrated her steam drum, disabling her so [illegible] that the Albatross came up to tow her out of [illegible] from our gunboats.

MORGAN'S LATE FIGHT.

CHATTANOOGA, March 27.—Nothing additional from the front to-day. The official report from Gen. Morgan of his late fight states that it lasted six hours, and that he drove the enemy two miles, and they were heavily reinforced and held their position. Morgan says his loss in officers was heavy.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

AUGUSTA, March 28.—The Coronicle has a special despatch from McMinnville, Tenn., March 27, which says that Gen Morgan had a severe fight with the Federals near Milton, on the 20th, which lasted 5 hours. The Federals were repulsed and driven 5 miles. Our loss was 15 killed and 75 wounded. Federal loss about twice that number. They advanced in order to draw our forces from Liberty, but they were compelled to fall back to Murfreesboro.

FROM KENTUCKY, &c.

PANOLA, Miss., March 24th.—The Memphis Bulletin is received. Louisville is to be fortified and citizens sympathizing with the Confederacy paroled. The Hetty Gilmore and crew had captured more Confederates on Green River. The Confederates had occupied Owenton, Ky. The sale of fire-arms had been prohibited at Indianapolis.

A Yankee despatch says Fort Pemberton cannot be attacked by infantry. The Confederate force there is estimated at 6,000. It is stated that the Fort once passed, no danger is apprehended between there and Yazoo City. The next news it was supposed would be flattering. Five small boats had arrived in the Coldwater with reinforcements. The position of the enemy was unknown. The Mississippi was falling at Memphis.

FORREST'S GALLANT EXPLOIT.

CHATTANOOGA, March 27.—The "Rebel" has received the following, dated Columbia, 26th: "Gen. Forrest captured yesterday at Brentwood, nine miles in the rear of Franklin, 800 prisoners, with their arms, ammunition, &c. He destroyed a large house of commissary stores, burnt the railroad bridge, tore up the track, and captured twenty seven loaded wagons."

FROM FORT PEMBERTON.

MOBILE, March 27.—The Jackson Appeal says the intelligence that the enemy has appeared again in front of Fort Pemberton is confirmed. On Monday afternoon firing took place, but the result is unknown.

SECOND AND ONLY CORRECT EDITION OF THE REGULATIONS FOR THE C. S. ARMY, 1863.

Revised and enlarged, with a new and copious index. Published by J. W. RANDOLPH, by authority of the Secretary of War. Examined by the Adjutant General, and pronounced the only correct edition.

Price in half muslin, $1.50; half calf, $2; half morocco, $2.50; by mail, 50 cents more. mh30—1t*

NOTICE. Delinquent consumers of water in Madison Ward, are hereby notified that if they fail to pay their water bills before the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., MONDAY, 30th inst., they will be dealt with according to the requirements of the following extract from the ordinance concerning the Water Works:

By an ordinance passed by the Council, March 6th, 1863: "If any bill remain unpaid for ten days next after that on which it is presented, the said tor shall notify the superintendent, who shall stop the water from being used on the premises in respect to which the default exists, and if not paid within fifteen days, five per cent will be added to the original amount of the bill, and it shall be placed in the hands of the City Collector."

E. M. STRATTON, for M. L. STRATTON, Auditor. mh30—1t

$30 REWARD. Escaped from the Guard House of the 44th Reg't Va. Infantry, MARTIN O'NEAL, a conscript. He is probably lurking about Richmond. Thirty Dollars reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement.

T. R. BUCKNER, Capt., Com'g 44th Reg't Va. Infant'y. mh30—3t*

NOTICE.—We offer for sale a line of fine TOBACCO, consisting of the following brands, unsurpassed in workmanship and quality:—

100 ¼ Boxes Plant,
71 " " Nose Gay,
74 ½ " Mason,
27 " " Berger,
63 " " W. T. Sutherlin.

Parties wishing to invest in Tobacco of the finest quality and in *undoubted keeping order*, would do well to give us a call.

A. Y. STOKES & CO., corner 15th and Cary street. mh25—6t

AUCTION SALES.

BY KENT, PAINE & CO, AUCT'S.

LARGE SALE OF SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, SHEETINGS, LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, PLATED WARE, &c. AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, April 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our Warehouse, second floor, a splendid assortment of Housekeeping Goods, consisting of—

Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Extra Fine Linen Sheets,
Napkins, Towels, Diapers,
Crash, Blankets, [illegible],
Counterpanes, Pillow Cases, &c.

ALSO,

A splendid assortment of pure Silver and Plated Ware, consisting of Castors, Spoons, Knives and Forks, &c., the whole comprising the largest variety of this class of goods ever offered in this market. Most of them are in good order, and the whole will be closed without reserve.

KENT, PAINE & CO., Auct's. mh28—4ts

WILL BE ADDED:

[illegible] bbls. Prime New Orleans Molasses in fine order, [illegible] casks French Brandy. K., P. & CO.

TO THE LOVERS OF THE FINE ARTS.—*THE "COQUETTE" AT AUCTION.*

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 12 o'clock, we will sell that exquisitely beautiful

MARBLE STATUE OF THE **"COQUETTE."**

[illegible] Southern [illegible]. The sale will be for the benefit of the Artist, who, in consequence of the present distractions of our country, is denied the grateful pleasure of prosecuting his labors; and hence the sale will be positive and unconditional. It will probably present the last opportunity, for some time to come, that the lovers of the Fine Arts will have of securing a work of such acknowledged merit.

The "Coquette" was executed by the Artist several years since, in the city of Florence, and whilst on exhibition there it was visited by admiring thousands, and pronounced by artists, critics and connoisseurs, as a work rivalling the rarest and most beautiful productions of ancient or modern times; but to those who have seen the work, it requires no encomiums at our hands.

The actual cost of the "Coquette" to the sculptor, it being the result of THREE YEARS of hard study and toil, we are assured was not less than $10,000.

The work must be sold to the highest bidder, and we only invite a fair competition. KENT, PAINE & CO., Auct's. mh27—tds

BY SUMNER & ARENTS, Corner Main and 13th Streets.

EXTENSIVE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FRESH DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, FINE HATS, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

On TUESDAY next, the 31st inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, at the store formerly occupied by Ginter, Alvey & Arents, corner Main and 13th streets (where we shall shortly remove permanently) we shall sell a large and attractive stock of Fresh and Seasonable Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes in great variety, Fine French Felt, Cashmere and Wool Hats, Notions, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., of which we name in part—

Manchester Ginghams, Fancy Mousselins,
Mourning Delaines, Check Cambrics,
Swiss Mouslins, bl'k and fancy Prints,
Irish Linens, Linen Napkins, Damask Towels,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Bonnet Ribbons, Satin and Taffetta Ribbons,
Linen Thread, Spool Cotton,
White Cotton ½ Hose, Misses Cotton Hose,
Rubber Dressing and Pocket Combs,
Ivory, Horn and Rubber Fine Combs,
White Stay Binding, Pins and Needles,
Scool Cotton, white and black,
Black Silk Elastic Belting,
English Hair Pins.

ALSO,

Ladies' Morocco Bootees, Ladies' Cong. Gaiters,
Gents' Fine Dress Boots, Gen's' Balmoral Shoes,
Servants' heavy Brogans, Women and Children's Shoes,
an invoice of
Fine French Felt, Cashmere and Wool Hats.

SUMNER & ARENTS, Auct's. mh26—tds

ADDITIONAL.

Will be added to the above Sale—

A large and attractive stock of BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising about 2000 Pairs of the following styles, viz:

60 Pair Gents Cavalry and Dress Boots,
Ladies' Morocco Bootees,
" " Gaiters,
Misses Morocco and Balmoral Shoes,
Gents Balmoral Shoes,

And a splendid assortment of FINE FELT HATS.

SUMNER & ARENTS, Auct's. mh28—tds

HIGH PRICES FOR LEAF TOBACCO.—Sold at the Exchange, in Richmond, by SPENCER & VINALL, on the 20th March, for account of Mrs Robina Gardin, a [illegible] of Leaf Tobacco, at $125 00 per hundred; and on the [illegible], one hhd. weighing 1822 lbs., for account of Wm. A. McGehee, [illegible] by W. G. Daniel, at $115 00 per hundred; and on the [illegible], a package, for account of David Lee, at $220 00 per hundred—[illegible] of Charlotte, N. C. mh 30—1t*

NOTICE.

R. & D. R. R. EXPRESS OFFICE.

On and after March 30th, 1863, all Express packages consigned to parties living within the corporate limits, and left in the Express office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the day following their arrival, will be delivered by the Company's Express Wagon, and a charge made for such delivery.

Packages received by Express will be delivered at the Express office to consignees, on application, as soon as practicable after the arrival of the Train; but no packages will be received for Transportation after 4 o'clock, P. M. T. D. GOOCH, Express Agent. mh 30—1w

FRESH GARDEN SEED. Following kinds and several varieties of most of them:—Cabbage, Lettuce, Cucumber, Onion, Radish, Squash, Turnip, Peas, Beet, Parsnip, Spinage, Oat-ra, Kelt, Citron Melon, Water-Melon, Ochra, Sweet Potato, Tomato.

For sale by R. W. HUNTER, South side of Broad street, between 5th and 6th sts. mh30—3t

WM. R. PUGH,
Commission Merchant,
OFFICE ON SHOCKOE SLIP, RICHMOND, VA.,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS of Tobacco, both Leaf and Manufactured, Wheat, Corn, Flour and Country Produce generally; and having made an arrangement with a large Auction House, consignments of Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco will be sold at auction, when desired, without additional charge. mh30—c1m

WANTED—Gunsmiths, good Forgers, No. 1 Blacksmiths and Wood Carvers or good Carpenters, to work on artificial Legs. For such the highest prices will be paid. Apply to

JAS. E. HANGER & BROTHER, Staunton, Va. mh 30—1w*

ARTIFICIAL LEG. Having obtained a Patent [illegible] Artificial Leg (the invention of Jas. E. Hanger), we are prepared to furnish the same at our shop in Staunton. Those in need, should apply early.

JAS. E. HANGER & BROTHER, Staunton, Va. mh 30—1m&c6m*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of Pulliam & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers are in the hands of D. K. Weisiger for settlement. A. G. PULLIAM. GEO. P. PULLIAM. D. K. WEISIGER. mh30—2w

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, TO THE SERGEANT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND—GREETING:

Whereas the Eighteenth Senatorial district, composed of the city of Richmond, occasioned by the resignation of John Robertson, Esq.: These are, therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require you to cause an election to be held in your said city on THURSDAY, the 28th day of May, 1863, for a Senator to fill the vacancy aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness, Ro. L. Montague, President of the Senate, this 24th day of March, A. D., 1863, and in the 87th year of the Commonwealth.

By the President of the Senate:

Teste, RO. L. MONTAGUE, President of the Senate.

FULTON O. DAVIS, Clerk of the Senate. mh30—2awtde

DRY GOODS

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Co-Partnership under the style and firm of

ELLETT, BELL & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting a general

DRY GOODS, AUCTION AND COMMISSION business at the Old Stand of Ellett & Drewry, No. 11, Pearl street, Richmond, Va., and solicit consignments of Goods in their line, assuring the patrons that the business shall be promptly and faithfully attended to.

The services of Messrs. Ellett, Fox, Bell & Breeden will be devoted to the general conduct of the business.

Messrs. Tardy & Williams will attend to the Auction Sales.

Liberal advances made upon consignments in hand.

Due notice will be given of our first Auction Sale.

ELLETT & DREWRY, TARDY & WILLIAMS, BREEDEN & FORE, WM. BELL. mh30—2w

MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The continued advance in the cost of provisions, medicines, and all other hospital supplies, compels a further increase of the charges in this establishment. From the first day of April, the rates, both for patients then remaining in the hospital, and for those admitted on and after that day, will be as follows:

White Patients in Private Rooms, $25 per week, or $4 per day for less than a week.
White Patients in Public Ward, $20 per week, or $3 25 per day.
Colored Patients, $15 per week, or $2 50 per day.
Surgical Operations charged as heretofore.

L. S. JOYNES, M. D., President. mh30—d2t*

LOST.—A BOND OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, for $500 dollars, No. 230, Act of August 19, 1861, issued Oct. 11th, 1862, in name of Ann M. Elam, payable 1st Jan. 1874. All persons are cautioned against trading for said bond, as application has been made for its renewal. mh9—4w

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

BY WILLIAMSON & CO., AUCT'S. [illegible] Main Street.

PIANO, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C., AT AUCTION

Will be sold at our Sales Rooms, Main street, between 9th and 10th streets, on WEDNESDAY, April 1st, 1863, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., an assortment of Furniture, &c., comprising the following and other articles:

Mahogany and other Wardrobes,
Cabinets, Sideboards and Washstands,
Jenny Lind, French and common Bedsteads,
Rocking, Parlor and Windsor Chairs,
[illegible], Marble-topped Tables,
[illegible] excellent Piano,
Large Mirror,
Hair and Shuck Mattresses,
Carpets, Engravings,
Picture and Mirror Frames,
One [illegible] Compass, and a small [illegible] Jewelry,
[illegible] Dishes,
Fruit Dishes and Pitchers,
Window Curtains,
Double-barreled Gun,
Stoves,
Venetian Blinds and Matches.
—ALSO—
Several boxes Turpentine Soap,
50 gals. proof Apple Brandy.

WILLIAMSON & CO., Aucts. mh 30—1ts

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND NEAR OLD CHURCH, IN HANOVER COUNTY.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Hanover, entered on the 10th day of March, 1863, in the suit of Smith and wife against Anderson &c., I, as Commissioner, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M., that very valuable FARM, called

HILL FORK,

upon which the late Henry Anderson resided at the time of his death, lying in the lower part of Hanover county, about two miles from the Old Church, and eight miles from the Richmond and York River Railroad. It is in a healthy and desirable neighborhood, and is supposed to contain upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES. It will be surveyed before the day of sale, and it will be divided into three tracts, to be sold separately, as it is susceptible of being made into three very desirable small Farms. It [illegible] timber, and a good proportion of [illegible] shown, by Mr. Robert P. Anderson, [illegible] place. The title is believed to be unquestionable, but as Commissioner I shall convey with special warranty only.

TERMS—One-third cash, one-third at one year, and one third at two years, with interest from the day of sale; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Bonds with good security for the deferred payments, and title retained until all the purchase money is paid—the purchaser to pay the taxes for the present year.

C. G. GRISWOLD, Commissioner. mh 30—c&dds

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARM IN THE UPPER END OF HANOVER COUNTY.

In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court for the county of Hanover, entered on the 10th day of March, 1863, in the suit of Doswell, &c., against Page, Trustee &c., I, as Commissioner, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M., that very desirable country residence called NEW MARKET, upon which Mrs. Lilly Ann Doswell resided at the time of her death, lying in the upper part of Hanover county, within two or three miles of Verdon, on the Virginia Central Railroad, and within seven or eight miles of the Junction upon the R. F. & P. Railroad. This farm is beautifully located in a pleasant and intelligent neighborhood, the soil is fertile and susceptible of the highest degree of improvement, and is accessible to market by two lines of railroad. It has upon it a very commodious and comfortable Dwelling House, with all necessary out-buildings, and recommends itself as a desirable and pleasant country residence. The Tract contains about FIVE HUNDRED and THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES. It will be shown to any person desiring to purchase, by Mr. Benj. T. Doswell residing upon it. The title is believed to be unquestionable, but as Commissioner, I shall convey with special warranty only.

TERMS—One-third cash, one-third at one, and one third at two years, with interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. Bonds with good security for the deferred payments, and title retained until the purchase money is all paid—The purchaser to pay the taxes for the present year.

C. G. GRISWOLD, Commissioner. mh30—2aw&dds&d1wbds

BY GODDIN & APPERSON, AUCTS.

TWO VERY VALUABLE GRANITE FRONT TENEMENTS, ON MAIN ST.,

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., that truly valuable Granite Front Tenement, No. 117, southern side of Main street, now in the occupancy of Messrs. [illegible]

—ALSO—

That other valuable Granite Front Tenement, on the north side of Main street, No. 76, now in the occupancy of Col. D. H. Digges.—These tenements are justly regarded as amongst the most valuable that have been on the market this year.

TERMS—¼th cash, balance at 6, 12 and 18 months for negotiable notes, interest added, secured by a trust deed, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The taxes and insurance for 1863 to be paid by the purchaser.

GODDIN & APPERSON, Auct's. mh 25

VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF CLAY, BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH STREETS, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1863, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., that truly

BEAUTIFUL LOT,

located as above, adjoining the residence of Thomas W. Brockenbrough, Esq., fronting 40 feet running back 130 feet.

TERMS—Cash, or credit, at the option of the purchaser. [illegible]

GODDIN & APPERSON, Auct's. mh27—tds

BY JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON, Aucts.

VALUABLE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE AND FORTY ACRES OF HIGHLY IMPROVED LAND ATTACHED, IN CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, HALF A MILE FROM THE TOWN OF MANCHESTER, AT AUCTION.

We will sell, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of April, commencing at 12 o'clock, M., the

VALUABLE FARM

known as FONTICELLO, the late residence of Frederick Clarke, dec'd, in the county of Chesterfield, half a mile from the town of Manchester, and one and a half miles from the city of Richmond, at present occupied by Mr. M. F. Clark, and immediately adjoining the lands of the late Messrs. [illegible] Hartgrove, and Hettie Rhodes, dec'd. It contains forty acres of highly improved land, particularly adapted for the [illegible]. The improvements consist of a very large and commodious Residence, containing ten large and airy rooms, closets, &c., and is admirably arranged for the accommodation of a large family. There are attached a Kitchen, Quarter, Barn, Stables, Brick Ice-house, and indeed every necessary out-building. Also [illegible] a place. The whole premises are well enclosed and abundantly supplied with water. The residence is located in a beautiful oak grove, and commands a splendid view of the city of Richmond and the surrounding country. If desired, the tract will be sub-divided into suitable lots. Persons desiring to secure a very retired and pleasant location are particularly requested to examine the property before the day of sale.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance at 4 and 8 months, for negotiable notes, with interest added, and secured by a trust deed.—The purchaser to pay the taxes for 1863.

JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON, Auct's. mh27—tds

BY SUMNER & ARENTS, AUCTS., Corner Main and 13th Streets.

LARGE SALE OF MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO, CIGARS, GROCERIES, WRAPPING PAPER, &c.—On THURSDAY, the 2nd April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the store formerly occupied by Ginter, Alvey & Arents, corner Main and 13th streets, (to which we shall remove permanently in a few days,) we shall sell about 2,000 boxes and caddies of Manufactured Tobacco, ranging from the choicest old bright to medium and common grades, a portion of which will be sold without reserve to close invoices. Also, a large assortment of Smoking Tobacco, in bbls., bags, bales and papers. Fine Florida and Cuba Cigars. Also, a general assortment of Groceries, which will be specified in a future advertisement.

Parties wishing to contribute to this sale, will please notify us in time, that their goods may be arranged for the sale.

Our sales will hereafter take place regularly on Tuesday and Thursday of each week; Dry Goods on Tuesday, Groceries and Tobacco on Thursday.

SUMNER & ARENTS, Auctioneers. mh26—tds

NOTICE.—I will offer for sale, on the 6th of APRIL, in Charlotteville, that being Court day, my

STEAM SAW MILL,

near Meherrin river depot, on the Central railroad. Said Mill was repaired, in the Winter of 1861, by Messrs. Talbott & Brother, Richmond.

Any person wishing to see the Mill can do so by going to Meherrin river depot. For further information, apply to Messrs. Talbott & Brother, Richmond.

WM. P. JARMAN.

NOTICE. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the Commonwealth will be held at their Banking House in the city of Richmond, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1863, at [illegible] o'clock, M.

J. B. MORTON, Cashier. mh27—codtd

RECRUITS WANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN authorized by the War Department to raise a mixed command, viz:

Three Companies of Cavalry,
Two Companies of Infantry,
One of Artillery.

For service on the Mississippi river, or elsewhere, if required, is prepared to enlist all able-bodied men who are exempts, or who come from within the enemy's lines.

Recruiting stations will be established at different points in the Confederacy. General Depot will be at Jackson, Miss.

Fifty Dollars bounty, Rations, Clothing, &c., from date of enlistment.

My address, for the present, will be Dalton, Ga.

THOS. P. FISHER, Major P. A. C. S.

ATTENTION, MARYLANDERS & OTHERS.

The undersigned, the authorized Recruiting Officer for the above Command, can be found two doors West of the Treasury Department on Bank street, and any good able bodied men, desirous of joining a Cavalry Company, to be *immediately mounted* and sent into a field where laurels may be won by the brave, patriotic soldier, can do so by applying as above.

D. M. CLEARY, Recruiting Officer. mh23—1w*

$500 REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, in Lynchburg, on the 11th of the present month, March, my man RIVES. He is about 25 years old, rather dark complexion, near five feet 9 inches in height, very stout and heavy thick jaws, speaks rapid and has rather peculiar voice, one of his ankles a little enlarged. He has been employed at No. 2 Hospital for the last 12 months, and quite likely he has gone off to the army with some soldiers.

I will give a reward of $500 if arrested out of the State, $300 within the State, or $100 if taken in the county or corporation, and in either case delivered to me or placed in jail so that I can get him. [mh24—dtf] SETH HALSEY.

$500 REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber in Lynchburg, 12 months ago, my man JIM SAUNDERS. He is about 20 years old, near six feet in height, rather dark complexion, slender built and inclined to be knock-kneed.—He was seen here in December last, and is supposed to be in the army about Richmond.

I will give $500 if arrested out of the State, $300 if within the State, or $100 if taken up in the county or corporation, and in either case delivered to me or placed in jail so that I can get him.

mh24—dtf SETH HALSEY.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS DAY.

STOCKS FOR SALE, THIS DAY.

Will be sold, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at our office, the following at auction:

[illegible] Confederate State Bonds, (100 mil ion),
10,000 Va. and Tenn. 2d mortgage,
[illegible] do do 3d do
1,000 Lynchburg City Bonds.

Will be sold—

4,000 Orange and Alexandria 6's,
7,000 do do 8's,
7,000 York River Railroad Bonds, 8's,
20 shares stock York River Railroad.

C. W. PURCELL & CO. mh30—1t

AUCTION SALE BY W. H. FOWLE & SONS, of Manchester.

CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE INDUCED A postponement of our sale to MONDAY, 30TH INSTANT, at which time, we shall offer

3,000 Packages

Manufactured Tobacco, of all grades, Smoking Tobacco, Choice Florida Segars, Pipes, &c., &c.

We shall add Groceries, English Sea Thread, Soap, and a variety of Notions, to close account.

Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

We cannot receive samples later than Saturday evening.

mh27—2t W. H. FOWLE & SONS.

WE WILL SELL this day 35 likely Negroes.

HILL, DICKINSON & CO., Aucts.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND Refugees from the 8 [illegible] District, composed of the counties of Mason, Cabell, Wayne, Wirt, Jackson, and that portion of Roane which votes with Jackson:

The General Assembly, having passed a bill providing for a vote in camp, and which also authorizes refugees to vote at any court house in the State, I yield to the solicitations of many of you, and announce myself a candidate for [illegible], and can promise, if elected, to continue to devote all my energies to the reclamation of our beloved [illegible], to the preservation of the honor and [illegible] of the old Commonwealth. I flatter myself that [illegible] unimproved by [illegible]

[illegible] NEWMAN.

CAMP 41st VIRGINIA REGIMENT, March 17th, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I beg to reply through your columns to sundry communications (some of which have appeared in the papers), asking me to become a candidate to represent the 3d District in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

While I wished to defer to the solicitude of my friends, several considerations induced me to hesitate in consenting to this step.

All of my energy, and what ability I possess, have been devoted to this war; and it does not accord with my feelings to lay down my sword so long as our independence is yet to be won; one [illegible] yet to be established.

Nor are the duties which will devolve on the next Congress peculiarly inviting. The responsibility of so shaping the policy of our young Confederacy as to insure its early maturity in strength and renown, may not be lightly assumed, and I would see it imposed on one more equal to so grave a charge. Yet, my best efforts are in behalf our country, in whatever capacity she may decide their need.

Now that the season for active military operations is about to commence, I cannot expect, even if inclination courted, leisure to attend to a political campaign; but should the result of the election call me from the field of my present duties, I shall defer to the wishes of the District, and return to such time as new duties demand. Very respectfully,

mh27—4t W. A. PARHAM.

MADISON WARD.

Mayor,	Jos. Mayo,
City Sergeant,	T. U. Dudley,
High Constable,	G. A. Freeman,
City Collector,	J. A. Hobson,
City Assessor,	D. M. Miller,
City Gauger,	R. Fox,
Grain Measurer,	H. Davis,
Superintendent Gas Works,	John J. Fry,
Superintendent Water Works,	J. L. Davis,
Superintendent Poor House,	John Pearce,
Capt. in Night Watch,	Jas. B. Pleasants.

MEMBERS COUNCIL.

R. K. Crutchfield, J. A. Scott, O. I. Burr, T. D. Harvey, G. W. Randolph.

HUSTINGS COURT.

F. R. Cook'e, Jas. Bray, T. R. Gwathmey, Wm. A. Wright, George W. Gilliam.

mh 30—1t*

FOR JEFFERSON WARD.—The following ticket will be voted for in this ward:

FOR CITY COUNCIL,

N. B. Hill, R. O. Haskins, A. Y. Stokes, W. H. Richardson, E. A. J. Clopton.

mh31 CREEK NATION.

FOR MADISON WARD.—Two of the gentlemen who represented this ward, in the City Council, having declined a re-election, this ticket is offered for the sanction of the voters on Wednesday next.

FOR CITY COUNCIL,

D. P. Bunn, James Scott, T. D. Harvey, Rich'd F. Walker, Geo. K. Crutchfield.

JUSTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF RICHMOND.—I announce myself a candidate for Superintendent of the City Gas Works. If elected I promise to discharge the duties to the best of my ability.

mh30—3t* JOHN FREEMAN.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for re-election for the office of City Gauger. RICH'D FOX. mh 30—tds

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself a Candidate for re-election for the office of CITY TAX COLLECTOR. J. A. HOBSON. City papers copy. mh30

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for re-election to the office [illegible] THOS. U. DUDLEY.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO announce M. R. H. GARNETT as a candidate for re-election to Congress, from the 1st District. mh27—3w

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO announce Dr. R. F. TAYLOR as a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates, from the counties of Amelia and Nottoway. mh20—1aw3w*

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF RICHMOND.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of MAYOR of this city. JOSEPH MAYO.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, composed of the counties of Louisa, Spotsylvania, Caroline, King George, Culpeper, Orange, Greene, Madison and Culpeper.

Gratefully appreciating your former kindness, and having no reason to believe that you are insensible of my honest efforts to serve you; conscious that I have co-operated in every measure designed to strengthen our Army, promote its efficiency, and, as far as possible, to add to its comforts,—I again present myself a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

Now, as before, I can promise you nothing, but a determined purpose to do my duty,—at a time, I know, if times ever did call for services, which are not nominal, but real.

D. C. DE JARNETTE. mh 26—1w

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of High Constable. GEO. A. FREEMAN. mh 26—td

To the Voters of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Virginia:

I announce myself a candidate for the Second Congress of the Confederate States. You were pleased to elect me your Representative to the first. I have endeavored to discharge my duty. My action has been directed to the promotion of the efficiency of the army; the increase of comforts to the soldier—the protection of the rights of the citizen—the sustaining of the currency of the Government—the adoption of all measures calculated to secure an earnest and ultimate independence by Government officials. In the judgment which you will be called upon to pronounce on my official conduct, I only ask that it may be based upon what I have done, and not upon what others may say I have done.

WALTER PRESTON.

Wytheville and Abingdon papers copy. mh20—d3w

OFFICE R. F. & P. R. R. Co., RICHMOND, Mch 25, 1863.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES from Fredericksburg and others having further freight in this Company's depot, in this city, are notified that its immediate removal is absolutely necessary, [illegible] the transportation needed by the army, hereby [illegible] made by the owners, must inevitably be made [illegible] will also be charged on all not promptly [illegible] and if not promptly [illegible] from the day after its arrival here, at the Company. [illegible] prevailing in this city, and the [illegible] removed by the owners, [illegible] the customary warehouse rates. [illegible] freights held or sold for its payment.

mh 26—3t S. RUTH, Sup't.

FOR SALE.—PRIVATELY. The Lot, corner of Main and Third, on which I lately [illegible] now used as a Hospital for sick and wounded soldiers—subject that use during the war. Address, after the 26th inst.,

JOHN ROBERTSON, Mount Athos P. O., Campbell co. mh22—tf

CITY BATTALION.—The undersigned having been authorized to recruit a Company for the 25th Virginia Battalion, (familiarly known as the "Richmond City Battalion," Maj. W. M. Elliott commanding, has opened a Recruiting Office at R. H. Taylor's Bookstore, Main street, and also at his office on Franklin street, (Whig Building.)

The command is to remain within the limits of the City fortifications.

$50 Bounty given. Apply at once.

Clothing and rations furnished from day of enlistment.

A. B. GUIGON, Captain and Recruiting Officer. mh 26—2w

CITY BATTALION.—

RECRUITS WANTED.—A few more good MEN wanted to complete the organization of a new company to be attached to Major Elliott's City Battalion.—I invite the attention of conscripts and others to this chance of joining a good company for special duty in and around Richmond. Fifty dollars bounty and good clothing given. Quarters and rations furnished from day of enlistment. Apply at once at Barracks, between 8th and 9th streets, south side of the basin.

WM. H. ALLISON, Capt. and Recruiting Officer. mh25—1w

ORDNANCE DEP'T OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, February 20, 1863.

SECOND CLASS MILITIA.—Officers of the Second Class Militia, to whom Arms have been issued for their Companies by this Department, are hereby required to deliver the same to me, with as little delay as possible, at the Virginia Armory, corner of 7th and Cary streets.

By order. P. G. COGHLAN, Captain Ord. Dep't of Va. fe 21—tf

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Route 2687. (4517.)

From Kerneysville by Leetown, to Middleway, 8 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Kerneysville Tues and Sat at 3 p m. Arrive at Middleway same days by 6 p m.

Leave Middleway Tues and Sat at 9 a m. Arrive at Kerneysville same days by 11 a m.

Route 2690. (4521 A.)

From Winchester to Whitehall, 5 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Winchester mon and thurs at 5 p m. Arrive at Whitehall same days by 7 p m.

Leave Whitehall mon and thurs at 2 p m. Arrive at Winchester same days by 4 p m.

Route 2691. (4523.)

From Berkeley Springs, by Moneta's and Oakland, to Unger's Store, 16 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Berkeley Springs mon at 1 p m. Arrive at Unger's Store same day by 6 p m.

Leave Unger's Store mon at 7 a m. Arrive at Berkeley Springs same day by 12 m.

Route 2693. (4551.)

From Leadsville, by Upper Cheat and Dry Fork, to Mouth of Seneca, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leadsville thurs at 6 a m. Arrive at Mouth of Seneca same day by 6 p m.

Leave Mouth of Seneca fri at 6 a m. Arrive at Leadsville same day by 6 p m.

Route 2693. (4605.)

From Leesburg, by Hamilton, Purcellville, Round Hill, Snickersville, Castleman's Ferry and Berryville, to Winchester, 35 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Leesburg mon, wed and fri at 10 a m. Arrive at Winchester same days by 6 p m.

Leave Winchester tues, thurs and sat at 9 a m. Arrive at Leesburg same days by 5 p m.

Route 2694. (4606.)

From Carlton's Store to Stevensville, — miles and back, once a week.

Leave Carlton's Store tues at 11 a m. Arrive at Stevensville same day by 1 p m.

Leave Stevensville tues at 6 p m. Arrive at Carlton's store same day by 10 a m.

Route 2695. (4610.)

From New Glasgow to Mason's Depot, 2½ miles and back, three times a week.

Leave New Glasgow mon, wed and fri at 1 p m. Arrive at Mason's Depot same days by 2 p m.

Leave Mason's Depot mon, wed and fri at 3 p m. Arrive at New Glasgow same days by 4 p m.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, &c.

The Postmaster General requests that bidders, guarantors, sureties, and all persons concerned, or intending to be concerned, in mail contracts, will carefully read and examine the abstract of laws here presented, and also the forms and instructions at the end of this book, in order that bids may be made and liabilities assumed understandingly, and that all misapprehension or cause of complaint hereafter may be avoided.

Postmasters are required to make themselves familiar with these laws and instructions, that they may be able to inform and direct others.

An Act to continue in force certain laws of the United States of America.

Be it enacted by the Confederate States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States of America in force and in use in the Confederate States of America on the first day of November last, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Confederate States, be and the same is hereby continued in force until altered or repealed by the Congress.

Approved, February 9, 1861.

Postmasters, clerks and others, employed in post offices, cannot be contractors.

Sec. 42, act of March 3, 1825. That no postmaster, assistant postmaster, or clerk, employed in any post office, shall be a contractor or concerned in a contract for carrying the mail.

Sec. 36, act of July 2, 1836. That if any person employed in the Post Office Department, or as postmaster, shall become interested in any mail contract, or act as agent, with or without compensation, in any matter or thing relating to business in said department, for any contractor, or person offering to become a contractor, he shall be forthwith dismissed from office, and shall be liable to pay so much money as would have been realized from said contract, to be recovered in an action of debt in any court having jurisdiction thereof, in the name of the Confederate States, for the use of the Post Office Department; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to cause prosecution to be instituted.

Contractors, carriers, &c., to be sworn.

Sec. 2, act of March 3, 1825. That the Postmaster General, and all other persons employed in the General Post Office, or in the care, custody or conveyance of the mail, shall, previous to entering upon the duties assigned to them, or the execution of their trusts, and before they shall be entitled to receive any emolument therefor, respectively take and subscribe the following oath, or affirmation, before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the General Post Office: "I, A B, do swear (or affirm as the case may be,) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from everything forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the post office and post roads within the Confederate States." Every person who shall be, in any manner, employed in the care, custody, conveyance, or management of the mail, shall be subject to all pains, penalties, and forfeitures for violating the injunctions, or neglecting the duties required of him by the laws relating to the establishment of the post office and post roads, whether such person shall have taken the oath, or affirmation, above prescribed or not.

Conveyance of letters, &c., on post roads forbidden.

Sec. 8, act of March 2, 1827. That no person, other than the Postmaster General, or his authorized agents, shall set up any foot or horse post, for the conveyance of letters and packets, upon any post road which is or may be established as such by law. And every person who shall offend herein shall incur a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars for each letter or packet so carried.

(Penalty increased by 9th, 10th, 11th and 15th sections of the act of March 3, 1845.)

In relation to failure to enter into contract.

Sec. 44, act of March 3, 1825. That any person or persons who shall hereafter make any proposal in writing to carry or transport the mail upon any route or routes which may be advertised to be let, and such person or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract by virtue of such proposition, and such person or persons shall fail or refuse to enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient security, to perform such contract within the time required by the Postmaster General in such advertisement, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay so much money as shall be the difference between the amount contained in such proposal and the amount the Postmaster General shall have to pay for the same transportation of the mail on such route or routes, which sum may be recovered by the Postmaster General in an action on the case.

Liabilities of guarantors of bidders who fail to enter into contract.

Sec. 27, act of July 2, 1836. That every proposal for the transportation of the mail shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such as they may be prescribed by the Postmaster General, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after acceptance of a proposal, and notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Postmaster General, with good and sufficient sureties, for the performance of the service, then the Postmaster General shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for the performance of said service, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for the performance of said service, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against the said bidder or bidders and his or their guarantor or guarantors, and the same may be immediately recovered by the Confederate States, for the use of the Post Office Department, in an action of debt against either or all of the said persons.

Bids of failing contractors may be rejected.

Sec. 24, act of July 2, 1836. That the Postmaster General shall not be bound to consider the bid of any person who shall have wilfully or negligently failed to perform or execute a prior contract.

In relation to combinations among bidders to prevent bidding.

Sec. 28, act of July 2, 1836. That no contract for the transportation of the mail shall knowingly be made by the Postmaster General with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. And if any person so offending be a mail contractor, he may be ... Provided, That whenever the Postmaster General shall exercise the power conferred on him by this section, he shall transmit a copy or statement of the evidence on which he acts to Congress at its next session.

No pay to be made until contracts are executed; nor for additional service, unless previously ordered.

Sec. 29, act of July 2, 1836. That no person whose bid for the transportation of the mail may be accepted, shall receive any pay until he shall have executed his contract according to law and the regulations of the department; nor shall any payment be made for any additional regular service in the transportation of the mail, unless the same shall have been rendered in obedience to a previous legal order of the Postmaster General.

Requiring service to be let to the lowest bidder, &c., &c.

Sec. 18, act of March 3, 1845. That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out or to take at a valuation the stock or vehicle of any previous contractor for the same route.

No additional allowance unless for additional service.

Sec. 43, Act of March 3, 1825. That no additional allowance shall be made by the Postmaster General to the contractor or carrier of any mail, on any route, over or beyond the amount stipulated in the contract entered into for the transportation of the mail on such route, unless additional service shall be required; and then no additional compensation shall be allowed to exceed the exact proportion of the original amount to the additional duties required.

Consolidated bids prohibited, and increase of compensation restricted.

Sec. 23, Act of July 2, 1836. No consolidated or combination bid shall be received, and no additional compensation shall be made to any mail contractor, so as that the compensation for additional regular service shall exceed the exact proportion which the original compensation bears to the original services stipulated to be performed; and no extra allowance shall be made to any contractor by the Postmaster General for an increase of expedition in the transportation of the mail, unless thereby the employment of additional stock or carriers by the contractor shall be rendered necessary; and in such case the additional compensation shall never bear a greater proportion to the additional stock or carriers rendered necessary than the sum stipulated in the original contract bears to the stock and carriers necessarily employed in its execution.

By the same section of the same law no change can be made in the "terms of an existing contract"—that is, the schedule time for performing a trip cannot be increased, nor can horse service be improved into stage service, two-horse stage into four-horse, &c., &c. Changes of these kinds can only be effected by re-advertising for a new letting, and making a new contract superseding the existing contract and service.

Schedules to be furnished and posted up in Post Offices.—Registers to be returned and reports made.

Sec. 31, Act of July 2, 1836. That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to furnish to the Postmasters at the termination of each route a schedule, specifying the times of arrival and departure at their offices, respectively, of each mail, a copy of which the Postmaster shall post up in some conspicuous place in his office; and the Postmaster General shall also furnish a notice in like manner of any change or alteration in the arrivals and departures which may be ordered by him. And it shall be the duty of every Postmaster promptly to report to the department every delinquency, neglect, or malpractice of the contractors, their agents, or carriers, that may come to his knowledge. And the Postmaster General shall cause to be kept, and returned to the department at short and regular intervals, by Postmasters at ... registers showing the exact times of the arrivals and departures of the mails.

By Act of Congress, approved April 21, 1808, no member of Congress can be a contractor, or be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the government; and by the same Act it is made a high misdemeanor for any officer of the United [Confederate] States to enter, in its behalf, into a contract with a member of Congress.

The 7th section of the law of March 3, 1825, enacts that no other than a free white male person shall be employed in carrying the mail; and, by regulation of the department, no carrier should be employed who is under sixteen years of age.

The authority to establish post routes is not vested in the Postmaster General, nor can he extend or lengthen those already established. He can only place mail service on such roads as have been declared post routes by act of Congress. All railroads, plank roads, canals, navigable rivers, and other waters, are, however, post roads by law; and also the road from the nearest post office on an established route to the court house of any county which may be otherwise without a mail.

The Postmaster General has no *power* under the law to release bidders and contractors and their guarantors and sureties from their liabilities on the allegation of real or supposed mistakes of any kind in making proposals. He particularly requests that, before bidding, the fullest inquiry and investigation be made in regard to the route, distance, service, weight of mails, cost of stock, feed, and all expenses existing and likely to occur during the contract terms and with due consideration of the consequences imposed by law on delinquents.

The Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department has found so much inconvenience, risk, and expense to result from the practice of contractors in making drafts on their pay in advance of the quarterly settlements, that he has been compelled to adopt the following regulation, to which he will rigidly adhere, and of which contractors and all concerned will take notice:

"But one draft for the pay on each route per quarter will be paid or filed for payment in this office. This draft should state on its face *that it is the only one for the quarter and the route* (both to be specified) on which it is drawn; *and the signature thereto should be attested by the postmaster at the place where it may be drawn and one other witness, and each assignment thereof should be attested by two witnesses.*"

It will be perceived that a draft so drawn can only be received and filed in the office by courtesy of the auditor; it cannot be accepted as business paper is usually accepted, and imposes no obligation, and raises no claim on the Confederate States except to pay the amount at the proper time, or so much as may be due the drawer on the quarter named, and no other. But if the whole amount due the contractor be not sufficient to meet the draft, it cannot be surrendered, but though a portion only be paid, it must remain in the office as a "voucher" for the payment, as the law requires of all vouchers.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, ——— whose post office address is ———, county of ———, State of ———, proposes to convey the mails of the Confederate States, from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1867, on Route No. ——, between ——— and ———, under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated December 31, 1862, "with celerity, certainty and security,"* for the annual sum of ——— dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service; and also after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to the advertisement.

Dated

GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ———, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. ——, be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of August, 1863, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836, and now in force in the Confederate States, by virtue of an act approved 9th February, 1861.

Dated

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ———, State of ———, certifies, UNDER HIS OATH OF OFFICE, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

* See act of Congress of March 3, 1845, sec 18.

The proposal must be *signed* by the bidder or bidders, the guaranty by no less than two guarantors, and the certificate by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record.

Send by *mail*, direct to the "Chief of the Contract Bureau, Post Office Department, Richmond, Virginia," marked "Proposals, State of ———."

INSTRUCTIONS,

Containing Conditions to be incorporated in the Contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but, on railroad and steamboat routes, there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On railroad and steamboat lines, and other routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Post Office Department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. Steamboat companies are required to take the mail from, and deliver it into, the post office at the commencement and end of their routes, and to and from all offices not more than eighty rods from a landing.—Proposals may be submitted for the performance of all other side service—that is for offices over eighty rods from a landing.

Receipts will be required for mail bags conveyed in charge of persons employed by railroad companies.—There will also be "way bills" prepared by postmasters or other agents of the department, to accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags. On the principal stage routes, likewise, receipts will be required and way bills forwarded; the latter to be examined by the several postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of mail bags.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express, conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractors runs, or is concerned in running a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests require the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, ferries or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guarantors, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") are forbidden by law, and cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder (that is his usual post office address) and those of each member of a firm, where a company offer, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be allowed unless dated and received before the last day for receiving proposals.

Each bid must be guarantied by two responsible persons.

General guaranties cannot be admitted. The bid and guaranty should be *signed* plainly with the full name of each person.

The department reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders.

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of ———," addressed "Chief of the Contract Bureau, Richmond, Virginia," and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent; and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the *1st day of August*, 1863, but the service must be commenced on the 1st July preceding, or on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition to transfer will be considered until the contracts are executed and received at the department; and then no transfer will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department. In all cases the retiring contractor will be required to become one of the sureties on the new contract.

18. Railroad routes are not advertised, and postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 30th of March next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

19. Section eighteen of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, and the 2d section of an act approved 15th March, 1861, provide that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let "in every case to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." *Under these laws, bids that propose to transport the mail with "celerity, certainty and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security," and will have the preference over all others.*

20. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid, with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, the legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster or by a judge of a court of record. No other certificate will be admitted.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.

GEO. P. EVANS & CO.,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

"WHIG" BUILDING,

RICHMOND, VA.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly attended to.